MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM, THE GARDEN, THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

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Editorial.

MARCH ON THE FARM.

Spring comes on apace and the active operations of the season will soon press their claims, unless, indeed, we are to have our winter prolonged into March and April as it may be. Whenever we have a peculiarly mild or exceptional spell of weather, we naturally incline to the opinion that "we shall have to pay for this," but it does'nt necessarily follow.

The care of stock, to which we referred at considerable length in February on the Farm, will occupy a large part of this month. It is a critical time for the breeding animals of the farm and the owners eye should be upon them with special care now.

Besides the round of chores in the barn, the woodpile needs looking after especially, and the wants of the coming summer should be anticipated with a liberal supply of fuel. Many neglect this important work and the consequence is they have to stop work in the midst of planting or hoeing, or even in haying time, to run and get up a "jag" of wood for the kitchen fire. There is no economy in it. It costs twice as much to do it in the hurry of summer, to say nothing of the vexation and fret it causes. It must not be forgotten that it is the little things that cause the wear and tear of life and shorten a man's days. Fret kills more people than work, ten times over. If life goes smoothly, without jarring or any unnecessary friction, we can stand up under an immense load of work, but if there is a little too much friction it wears terribly on the whole system. It is wise therefore to look ahead and provide against the little annoyances that may come up to fret and bother us when we ought to be free to think and to work.

A great deal can be done in the way of starting early vegetables under glass this month. With the market gardeners it is about the most anxious and busy season of the year. They are getting ready to supply the market with early "truck." We have known many to start potatoes, and other plants, so as to be able to supply their own table some weeks earlier than it would have been possible by planting in the ordinary way in open ground, with cabbages, corn, potatoes, lettuce, &c. It is an easy matter to make a hot-bed and now is the time to do it. It ought not to be regarded as a luxury, but as a matter of regular practice and necessity for every farmer, both as a means of supplying his family and as a capital way to make a few dollars by getting ahead.

A hot-bed need not be a very costly or troublesome affair. It is simply a bed of dung for forcing purposes, where it is not the object merely to start seeds and guard the young plants from the changes of weather, but to force things to grow out of season by giving plants a uniform and prolonged heat, till they can be transplanted safely to the open garden with an extraordinary advancement in growth. By means of a simple hot-bed you can have lettuce, cabbages, cucumbers, tomatoes, cauliflowers, melons, green corn, &c., on the table from four to six weeks earlier than you can otherwise get them, and you can do it now when there is time to do the work well. Try it carefully and you will be sure to continue it year after year.

The fall is perhaps the best time to prepare for it, but the ground is not so frozen now as to make it impossible. It is not necessary to excavate the soil, you can make it on the surface. Make a bed of dung not less than two feet deep mixing in some dirt. Many make a frame of two inch planks, cut into suitable lengths, nailing or hooking them to cedar posts set at the four corners. The frame has no bottom. The back should be, say three feet high, and the front a foot and a half, the ends made with a regular slope from back to front. This will carry off the rain from the sash, and the light will more readily strike all the plants. The sash may be like a common window sash, but it is better to have no cross bars and the panes of glass overlap each other a quarter of an inch at the bottom, so as to shed rain like the shingles on a roof. The sash is usually made of good seasoned pine about two inches thick, painted. Small panes, say 6x8 are less liable to break and they should be bedded in soft putty. Place strong strips across the frame for the sash to rest and slide upon, and mortice them in at the ends.

The situation of the bed should be sheltered on the north and west and have a dry bottom. When the rough frame is made, wheel on the manure, the litter and strong manure from the horse stable, and if there are leaves at hand, mix in some of them, oak leaves if you have them. Lay up a bed of this dung six inches or a foot wider or on all sides than the frame that is to rest upon it, pressing it down evenly. Two feet is high enough perhaps, but if you have manure enough, two and a half is better, if it is sunk any below the surface of the soil. Two feet above the surface is enough. Now put the frame over it, with the lower side towards the south, and let the whole lie a few days till the most violent fermentation has passed, then put on five or six inches of garden mold. For lettuces and radishes you may have a foot of soil. In a few days the bed will be ready to receive the seed, which should be sown say six weeks before it will be time to transplant to the open ground. The bed ought to be examined daily, to see that the heat does not get excessive, and if it does run a stake or crow bar down into the bed so as to let the steam escape, and raise the sashes a little. If the earth in the bed gets too dry water now and then with slightly warm water. If the heat declines keep it up by adding fresh manure piled up around the sides of the bed. On cold nights cover the bed with old mats or straw.

Now all this may seem formidable, but it is really a simple matter. The only way is to try it and do the best you can. To start corn, some take small pieces of sod inverted, so as to be able to take up the pieces of sod with the plants rooted in them. You can get green corn by the first of July in this way. Hot-bed lettuce need not be pulled up, but if you cut it off, the root will sprout out successive crops.

We hope many readers of the *Ploughman* will be inclined to experiment and to manage the best they know how, to supply their own tables at least, with early vegetables started in the hot-bed. A little experience will soon suggest the best management.

KELP AS A FERTILIZER.

Farmers along the seashore know very well the importance of collecting all the kelp, rockweed and other refuse of the sea and apply it to their land. The use of these substances in Europe is of very considerable antiquity, the cultivators of land near the sea having long made a practice of composting and using seaweed as a manure. Our own farmers have for many years followed the same practice, and it is apparent that any farmer who owns a right to take kelp from the beach has a great advantage over one *who has not.* This is made manifest by the experiments made last year upon the Spottswood farm of F. C. Sanford, of Nantucket. During the winter of 1874-5 the laborers upon his farm carted from the seashore 650 loads of kelp, which was spread upon twelve acres. It was spread six inches thick, and when ploughed in the spring one man following the coulter to clear it from the kelp. Eight acres and three-quarters were planted with corn, the balance with turnips, beets, potatoes and carrots. Pumpkin seeds was produced 600 bushels of handsome shell corn, 1200 bushels turnips, 500 bushels carrots, and 300 bushels of beets. Some of the carrots measured fourteen inches in circumference. In addition to this was harvested fifty heavy loads of pumpkins.

Mr. Sanford laid down fifteen acres the last season, to oats and grass seed, where crops were cultivated the year previous. The oats were cut in the milk and produced twenty tons. He has made since January 1st 1875, two thousand pounds of the best quality of butter, which he sold for fifty cents a pound. In addition to this he made three hundred pounds which was used in his own family. His crop of hay the last season was not so large as some former occasions, yet he has cut enough to winter thirty-five head of cattle, with a prospect of having a surplus for the market. It is evident that there are thousands of acres of land about the New England shores, now comparatively of but little value, that may be made rich and remunerative by following the example of Mr. Sanford, by using the "kelp of the sea" which is found in great abundance upon the sea coast.

GOOD CARE FOR DAIRY COWS.

Very few dairymen have any idea how greatly the yield of cows may be increased by better feed and care. We think it a great folly for men, who are making only one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five pounds of butter per cow, to try to increase their produce by the introduction of Ayrshire or Jersey blood. There is no common herd, selected with the ordinary skill that every dairymen should possess, that will not give one hundred and fifty pounds of butter and upwards to a cow, if they are properly taken care of. The improved breeds and their grades are no better, if as good, as common stocks, under neglect and poor feeding. A correspondent in an exchange says: "I have made a thousand pounds of good butter in a season from four cows, and not one of them was registered or had a fashionable pedigree, or was bought at a price to exceed $50;" and adds, "In my own experience, when I have bought cow of stingy feeders, they have nearly doubled their product, and that, too, without the aid of warm or steamed food." Such has been the experience of not a few. A man once bragged that he had sold us the poorest cow in his herd. She was a small and timid heifer, and was mastered by nearly every other in an ill-kept herd that averaged little if any over one hundred pounds to the cow. That heifer now makes over three hundred pounds a year. A test of her milk, a few days ago, gave twenty-five and a half ounces of butter from a day's product. How could such a man tell whether he cheats another when he sells him a cow, or not? His "strong holt" is in cheating himself.—*Vermont Farmer.*

Farmers not Readers.—Whenever any reform is undertaken, looking to the amelioration of the condition of farmers, one difficulty will be encountered, and that is, that farmers are not generally readers of those papers and journals exclusively devoted to their interest.

A few years ago, while located near a village composed mostly of mechanics, we were led to remark that a large proportion of them subscribed for and studied scientific or mechanical journals, most of them rather expensive, and that, too, when many of them were behind at least a month with their various bills. Merchants and dealers have their dailies, which they study carefully, that the state of the trade may be noted, and changes in the markets understood; they hesitate not to do this, although the expense is from twelve to twenty dollars per year. Physicians and lawyers have their own papers, and even agents have their monthly guides issued. Political demagogues, and even some classes of territorial agents, take advantage of this neglect of the farmers to take the papers. Speculators or dealers often make handsome profits by striking out among the farmers immediately after the rise in some kind of produce, which they have to sell, and buy at the old price, and sell at the advance; indeed, much of the exorbitant profits of middlemen are possible only on account of the ignorance of farmers and others.

We mention these facts, hoping the Grange will take them up and consider them more thoroughly, and, if possible, devise some means to induce the members to become readers.—*Husbandman.*

Questions & Answers.

BROKEN RIBS.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Will you please inform me through the columns of the *Ploughman* how to treat a horse with a part of his ribs broken, and if they are known to get well and serviceable as ever. OLD SUBSCRIBER.

It is not a rare occurrance for a horse to have fractured ribs, it depends upon the severity of the injury whether the animal is able to perform the usual amount of labor afterwards.

In some such cases the contusion is so great that pleurisy results, in others the ribs are fractured in a manner, which lessons the size of the chest thereby preventing the necessary expansion, to fill the lung with a sufficient amount of air for respiration when at work. As for treatment, little can be done except to keep the animal at rest. If the swelling is great the part may be bathed with a cooling lotion, vinegar and water or New England rum and vinegar, equal parts will answer the purpose.—[ED.

TURF CUTTER.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

In answer to "W. H.," I would say, I made one that worked splendidly. I took a hard wood plank about the length of a plough beam, and then morticed a hole the size of a Coulter, had an iron plate upon top and bottom, so as to keep the cutter in place, putting it well back. I then made handles like plough handles, then hitched the horse to it, cutting it into squares of about one foot. Then I had but little trouble in turning it with a grab hook.

I would say I have not secured a patent, so "W. H." can make and use it without infringement.

P. S. I put mud shoes on the horse.

Nashua, N. H., C. P. M.

THOSE BRITTANY CALVES.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman.

I am much in the fix in which General Jackson found himself, when he had to ask Major Jack Downing to shake hands with him.

Your kindly notice of the little Brittanies for adoption, brought applications so numerous that I must beg to avail of the medium of the *Ploughman* to reply, to [illegible] its wide circulation.

C. C. Thomas & Boys, of Walpole, Mass., are the lucky ones. The calves are very little beauties, perfect in form, marked very nearly alike, and dropped the same day. I do not know how I can serve any of the many others wanting Brittany bulls, unless I should conclude to dispose of one that is now a year old. D. B. F.

Mt. Auburn, Feb. 1876.

EXTRAORDINARY GROWTH.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I have a young heifer about 18 months old, which I raised myself. She lost one of her teats. It looked as though it had been cut with a knife lengthwise. By taking hold of it it came off and bled a very little, and in a very short time it grew out again all perfect. I never saw nor heard of the like before. A subscriber, C. W. S.

Framingham, Feb. 21, 1876.

TURF CUTTER.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

In the *Ploughman* a Turf Cutter is called for. I have a Ditching Machine that cuts a ditch as fast as a horse can walk with meadow shoes on. I have ditched my meadows, and have an order to dig as many ditches in Duxbury Marsh as I like. One cause of the blight one ran berries is too much water over them. The time has come for farmers to insure their own horses free from city risks. I have a turfing knife two feet cut, home made, if your friend likes to try new tools. Yours truly, J. A. H.

Marshfield, Mass., Feb. 21, 1876.

"SICK COW."

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I saw the letter of D. B. F, of Watertown, in the *Ploughman*, about the "Sick Cow." Now my best cow died just twenty-four hours later under *all* the circumstances he states. Mine had appeared well. She had a calf two days old; both animals looking and eating well. The cow was treated to warm drink and well cared for. I live in Cambridgeport when not on my farm in Littleton. I got a telegram in an hour, and was at my barn before the cow was cold. As this was my second cow that had died, I proceeded to make an examination of her, in order to count on the chances for the remainder of the family (sixteen head.) Took off the hide and legs, unjointing the legs, abdomen largely distended, uterus perfectly correct, smaller intestines not affected, stomachs all in good order except the first, one-quarter of which was changed to a brownish color and was weaker and easier to punch a hole through, than the well part, but the diaphragm was much worse, being changed to a sort of fatty degeneration and it was almost as rotten as wet brown paper, the whole of it. I wonder it did not rupture as the cow walked along. So the cow had been sick a long time, but we did not know it. She had eaten and digested well and the food in her while it was yet warm, was in a good state. She was not much worse to examine than a beef cow. The lungs and liver were as well as you would expect to find. But the immediate cause of her death was about half a pint or less of yellowish clear water *inside the heart case.* So the cow died of dropsy of the heart. The only cause that I can suggest for her sickness, was a want of sufficient exercise in the open air, since she came to the barn. I once assisted in dissecting a man who died with a stomach and diaphragm, affected like this cow, and whose heart case contained about the same proportion of water. He was sick for weeks, and I was astonished to find a case so nearly parallel in an animal. J. B. W.

☞ Harris Lewis's herd of Shorthorn cows gave the first 185 days of last season an average of one pound of butter each per day. Average per cow, for the whole season, 245 pounds. Fed no grain. Sets his milk in large pans.

Correspondence.

WINTER BUTTER.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

One of the subscribers of the *Ploughman* happened in at our house the other day just as I had taken my butter from the churn, and as is natural for us farmer's wives, I asked him to look at it. He said it looked nice, and asked if I had any trouble in bringing it. I told him no. He then spoke of an article in the *Ploughman* entitled "Winter Butter," said he would send me the paper, and wished I would reply to it.

I have not had much experience in making winter butter, but I will tell you my way. I set my milk in the cellar and keep it five meals, skimming two at a time. I put the cream in a tin pail and set in a kettle of hot water until it is scalding hot: then I carry it back to the cellar and pour it into a stone pot. When I have sufficient cream, I churn, but never the same day. I scald the cream, but the next morning, then I find the temperature about right by scalding well the churn. It takes from fifteen minutes to half an hour to churn. I find this a much easier way than scalding the milk. My butter is good color, and very sweet and I find ready sale for it. Much, I think, depends upon the cows and the way they are fed. Our cows are fed upon hay and meal, and we call them two as good cows as anybody has. One cow made in thirty-two days, 59 3-4 pounds of butter.

If H. P. will scald the cream I think she will find no trouble in making good winter butter. S.

Marlboro', Mass. Feb. 12, 1876.

RECLAIMING WORN OUT GRASS LANDS.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Drainage, ploughing and seeding down, is the usual method for low, wet and meadow lands. Cultivation, manuring and "laying down to grass," might be called the general and grand remedy.

This lingering and slow process may be the only, and possibly the *best* remedy. But dare not some bold adventurer of the soil leave the old beaten track, and try to find a shorter "Northwest Passage?" Who will, *this coming season*, make an attempt with the Disk harrow? or, if that instrument be not in possession, with the common [illegible] off, or cutting with the Disk harrow, the old roots to a considerable extent, on, say two to four acres, apply a good coating of ground plaster and manure from the stable, or other fertilizer, *beneath* which, or over which, shall be sown timothy and clover seed? The quantity of seed can be determined by the condition of the land. If very much exhausted, two-thirds the amount usually sown per acre—otherwise not so much. In either case, whether the seed be sown *before* or *after* the top dressing, let the roller be passed over the whole, *thoroughly*,—and the entire work be accomplished as soon as the ground in the spring will permit. If the month of August or first weeks of September be a better time than the spring, then try the latter season with one kind of seed, and the last of summer or early autumn with another. A. M. P.

A FEW REMARKS ON THE PLANTING OF TREES.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Although the winter season is not the best for practical digging, leveling and planting, yet it affords to the man of taste a period of study and observation regarding the effects of grouping or massing in tree and shrub planting, all unlike that of midsummer when all plants are clothed alike with foliage. Generally speaking, our tree planters have studied but one season, and too little attention has been given toward planting such trees and shrubs, and in such positions as to make them conspicuous and pleasant to the eye, in winter as well as summer.

Now, therefore, is the time to look out from your windows and from your sunny south-side porches and see just where a few Rhododendrons or a bush of Evergreen Thorn, with its masses of clusters of bright berries, or a low spreading bush of the Strawberry tree, (Euyonymous,) may be placed to form in winter an object to please the eye and in summer cause no undesirable harmony in connection with the foliage of other trees and shrubs. Now, in the winter, is the time to mark such trees for cutting away as distinctly interfere with an open and clear view of some prominent point, some stately building, a distant view of an old mill, or, perhaps, of the adjoining town; a church spire, or a neighbor's residence.

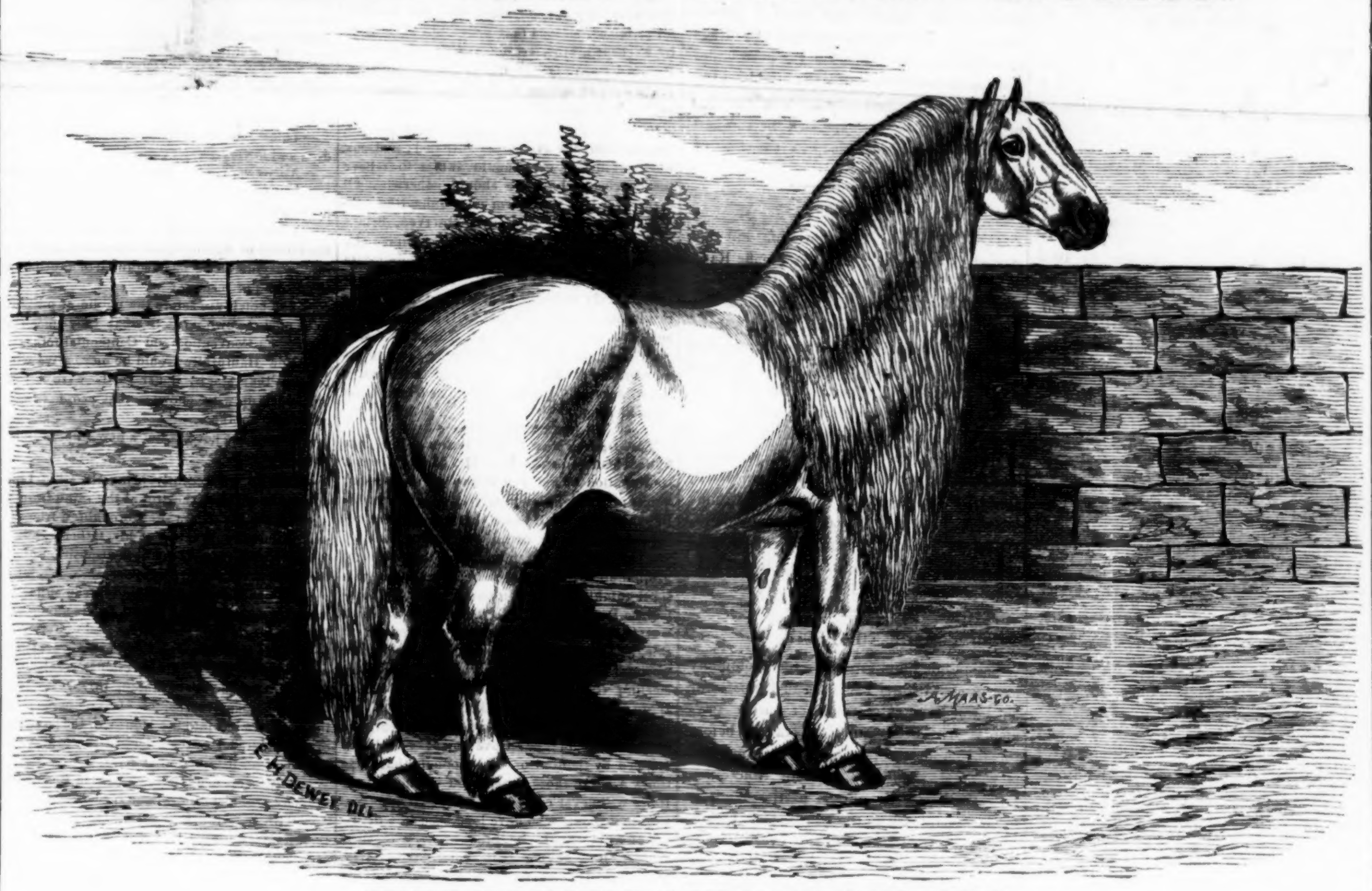
Now, in winter, is a good time to study the varied effect brought about by different ways of planting—*i. e.*, whether in close masses or wide spreading groups. It is a time to study the results of artificial rock-work, and note if in it there is anything like unto nature. Now, in the winter, is the time to prepare on paper the lines and positions for each road, footpath and tree or shrub designed to be made or planted the coming spring. Now is the time, when there is time, to fully observe the crowded condition of one man's grounds, or the evident inappropriateness of position of one or more trees placed in another's. Now is the time, if you are going to build any extent of roadway, to note the amount of water, the tendency of snows to drift, and other matters that after the road is built will make or mar its daily useful value.

There is much need that American agriculturists devote more attention to effect not only in the adornment of the grounds about their houses, but in their tree planting on the farm. True, a tree is a thing of beauty; but it may destroy harmonious effect and obstruct views of far greater beauty if unwisely located. This is one thing the tree planter should always consider.

Cleveland, Ohio. F. R. E.

☞ At the annual meeting of the farmers and Mechanics' Association of Leominster the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, J. H. Goodale; Vice Presidents, Geo. H. Grout and Geo. F. Morse; Secretary, J. W. Gates; Treasurer, Levi Goss; Executive Committee, M. C. Chapman, C. F. Boyden, W. A. Fuller, George W. Sheldon and D. B. Stratton; Auditing Committee, Porter Piper and Joseph Cozzens.

PERCHERON-NORMAN STALLION "SUCCESS."



IMPORTED BY M. W. DUNHAM, WAYNE, DU PAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

"Success" is now twelve years old; nearly white; is vigorous and hardy, and a very easy keeper; combines, to an extraordinary degree of perfection, large size, compactness and symmetry of form, with an elegance and attractiveness in general appearance and movement seldom found in one animal. He was the first stallion ever imported direct from France to the State of Illinois; and the impression made by him and his get (some of which are owned in almost every northern State from the Rocky Mountains to the Hudson river) has contributed largely to the popularity of the breed in this country. His success in the stud has been most remarkable, and probably has never been equaled by any stallion in America upon the same quality of mares, some of which have weighed less than eight hundred pounds.

His get are uniformly large-sized, compactly built, clean-limbed, stylish and active, whether bred from large or small mares.

Their value, as demonstrated by the actual sales made, will be seen by the following summary: The average age of all colts of his get ever sold is about two years and eight months; the average price, $450; and during the year 1874 thirty-six thousand dollars ($36,000) worth of his get were sold.

PEACH CULTURE.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

[illegible] more generally cultivated than it is at present in New England. Strange as it may sound to you I hardly know a farmer who has a cultivated fruit tree upon his farm. A few wild ones is all they can afford. The reason given is that they will not live in Southern Rhode Island. So unanimous was this opinion that we were nearly convinced of its truth. We asked one question and that decided us to doubt its truth. The question was, have you planted trees yourself? Most of the answers were "no." Others said they had and showed me the trees, I noted the fact and decided to test the question. We started on a very small scale, and we are convinced that peaches can be grown here. One fact must be kept in view, however, that the tree after being set out must be taken care of. The peach tree borer delights to work upon them, and if the trees are allowed to become sward bound they are doomed. The culture is very easy; it is, simply keep the ground clean around the roots and the surface well supplied with wood ashes, put one-half peck of them around both spring and fall, and you need have no fear.

The peach is worth cultivating, its blossoms in spring are truly lovely, while the fruit would make a hermit laugh. We would advise farmers to set out a few trees around the house. Nothing in our opinion would make a place look more attractive.

We trust farmers will in the future give this fruit a trial, and we know that if they will do the fair thing by the tree, that the tree will do a fair thing by them.

Bear in mind, farmers, that a peach tree if taken care of will live in New England. Do not doubt it until you try yourself and fail to prove it. J. N. A.

Stuartdale, R. I., Feb. 1876.

TOO BIG A STATEMENT.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

"Agricola" makes some statements in a late number of the *Ploughman* concerning profitable farming in Wayland. He speaks of only one farm and one man, Timothy Maloy. It is true, Timothy has charge of the Gen. Ritter homestead, now owned by Josiah Ritter, Esq., of Waltham. It is also true that Maloy is a right clever man, and tries to do his level best in running the farm. True also that the place is an average one—nothing more. He, Agricola, speaks only of three articles of produce, viz., pickles, roots and corn. I am not posted on pickles; of roots, he says from three-fourths of an acre he raised 460 bushels of roots; whether apple tree, pine, cube or mangel we are not told. Then he says: "But the yield which I think will surprise the farmer is that of corn;" Amen—I fully agree with him. That is, the *statement*, not the *crop*; I think Bristow's Anti-Whiskey ring detectives would take the *Inflation* out of his, Agricola's statement in short metre. I think the testimony is exparte—I should rather have Tim's farming than his arithmetic.

"Lest men suspect your tale untrue,
Keep probability in view."

The most important rule in arithmetic is simple addition. Over eighty bushels of shelled corn to the acre! I cannot speak for the valley of the Mohawk, the Maumee, or the Kansas, but the thing never was done in Wayland, and Wayland is a full average farming town for Middlesex Co. I have raised corn, as good in quality or quantity in this town for fifty years, as the next man, and fifty bushels to the acre is more than I *average* in twenty years.

205 chalk marks on the rafters of a corn loft is all well, but it is not 205 good honest bushels of ears of corn on one and one-quarter acres of land, by a long chalk. On such testimony I can throw Agricola's story all into the shade. What do you think of $700 worth of pickles on less than five acres of sand plain, that never had fertility enough to sward over? The man is ready to swear it. Cut it down one-half and I will talk with you. Yours, [illegible]

A GOOD BUTTER COW.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

We give the following from a private letter. It is the record of an extraordinary cow, and for a winter product it is hard to beat: "I send you one tub of butter of 37 lbs. This beats the old Brindle. We have churned twice to fill this tub. She made 21 lbs in seven days, and the next seven days 21 lbs.—42 lbs in 14 days. That makes just three lbs per day. I send you this tub and we are eating the balance. I seeded down a piece of ground last spring, and cut the first crop the 15th of July. The last of August I cut the second crop. This cow is fed on the second cutting, 20 lbs of hay per day, and a peck of potatoes, four quarts morning and evening. This is the feed that has made the above butter in 14 days. The old Brindle made two and one-half pounds per day, and this cow has made three per day." A. S.

Craftsbury, Vt., Jan. 14, 1876.

PEDIGREE.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Why should all the encouragement, in stock raising, be given to a few rich farmers, who can pay a thousand dollars for a cow of some foreign breed, whose pedigree can be traced back in the Herd Book, to some noted animals?

Why do the agricultural societies, offer premiums to the few rich farmers, and shut out the great mass?

I have a cow known in this neighborhood as the Mace Breed. She is ten years old, a splendid animal; as good as she is handsome. Her last calf was born the 10th day of April, 1875. She has been in milk ten months, and has given in that time 960 gallons of rich milk. She started at twenty quarts per day. The first five months, she averaged sixteen quarts per day. Has given eight quarts per day since the first of February. Her next calf will be due about the middle of May. I have been looking up her pedigree and can trace it back to Mt. Ararat, in Turkey, Asia. (I have it from Noah's Herd Book.) Thence along the shores of the Black and Mediterranean seas, thence to Saxony, Brittany and Holland, from Holland to Plymouth, Mass. Next we find her in Salem, Mass. Her calf was sent from Salem, Mass., to North Hampton, N. H., and was owned in a family, by the name of Mace; whence she took the name, of the Mace Breed; and has kept that name the last twenty years.

Who will dispute her pedigree?

But no one of her progeny, however good, can get a premium; though no one of the breed was ever known to fail. Lest I should make this article tedious in length, I will sum it all up, in a few words. The origin of the Mace Breed cow, (male and female) is from Noah's Ark.

A SUBSCRIBER.

North Hampton, N. H., Feb. 19th, 1876.

A MONSTER CHEESE.—Mr. J. B. Phillips, a well-known dairyman of Ashtabula county, Ohio, has recently made arrangements for exhibiting a mammoth cheese at the Centennial, the weight of which is to be 29,000 pounds. The Dairymen's Association of the Western reserve have raised a fund of over $2,000 toward defraying expenses in getting up this immense product of the dairy. It is said a car is now being built at Pittsburg for the special accommodation of the monster cheese. This when finished and sent to Philadelphia, will doubtless be the largest cheese ever heard of in the world.

☞ Farmers having calves which do not thrive, should look to their bedding. If they are obliged to stand and lie on ice, or worse yet on wet manure, it is impossible to make them grow, or even to keep in a healthful condition. The blood in their feet and legs circulates poorly and becomes diseased. This added to the discomfort they suffer prevents growth. They are not only set back in size and take on bad shapes, but are permanently injured. Clean out the stables every day and bed them well.—*Vt. Farmer.*

WINTER BUTTER CHURNING.

Editor Massachusetts Poughman:

[illegible] agricultural controversy, or to become an intelligent president of an agricultural society, neither am I a dairywoman, never wore a long apron, or a pinback in my life, neither do I profess to being much of a dairyman, yet I have been learning in the school of experience, and as some of the correspondents of the *Ploughman* seem to have been experiencing some trouble like unto my own, in the art of butter churning, I can but relate my first efforts in that direction. We milk producers are all more or less subject to the going and coming of the milkman, if his customer Bidget O'Brien happens to have a likely goat come in, he will immediately notify some one of his dairymen that he cannot take all his milk, thus throwing milk on his hands that must be turned to some good account. Butter making is naturally his first thought, and it behooves him to be provided with a good churn and other paraphernalia for turning the surplus lacteal fluid into butter and buttermilk. If you should not happen to have a churn at hand, inprovise one same as I did, by taking a three gallon stone preserve jar with a small top, cut out of some clear pine or spruce wood a snug fitting cover, making it a little dishing around the hole in the center through which the dasher is to pass, take a broom handle, (be sure and get the one from the new broom your wife has just received from the grocer, as it would tend to make her good natured while you are churning your first batch of cream in the kitchen,) affix some cross sticks on one end firmly and you have a complete old fashioned churn; now it may not be considered exactly the proper vocation of the "man of the house" to churn the butter, but I am just selfish enough to enjoy having something to do indoors these cold stormy winter days, and as it lightens the labors of the female portion of the household to attend at times to the duty of churning the butter, I take pleasure in holding the *reigns* over the dasher. But now for my first experience, I had accumulated about a gallon of nice looking cream, which had been sitting in a very cold closet in the very cold weather we had the early part of winter, I was fool enough, yes, that is the word, (but don't be offended, those who have done the same thing, at my calling myself a fool,) to place that ice cold cream into that stone jar, and to commence churning at the end of the room, furtherest from the fire; I churned one hour until dinner, and concluded that the cream needed rest, I knew that I did, and proceeded to despatch my portion of the noon meal with a relish; after dinner I churned another hour, (I have always rejoiced that my maker endowed me with a good share of perseverance.) I must here pause to remark, that I acquired the habit of smoking at an early age, and when intent upon accomplishing any particular object, I often resort to my tobacco, and however much it may be considered unwise to smoke while churning, I could not resist the temptation of drawing consolation from my pipe. I lit it and churned another hour, by which time I found my stock of tobacco was exhausted, the butter had not come, yet my stock of patience held out, or I felt sure it would if I kept up the fire, (in my pipe) I let the cream rest and as there was no store near, I started for the nearest pond, where I felt sure that I should find some of the boys skating who used the weed, I was successful in procuring a supply, and returned to my labors, after another hour's churning, I concluded that the cream must be too cold, (although I was far from it.) I now placed the jar in a pan of warm water, (my wife claimed that *I* had been in hot water all day,) but I did not heed the remarks or laughter at my expense going on in the next room. I was intent on bringing on that butter as there was unfortunately none in the house, and hot biscuit without butter is much like Brooklyn without a church row, as the supper hour drew nigh, my patience began to recede, and as there was no sign of [illegible] menced a new modus operandi, made a new departure, and by dint of hard blows, much spattering, and many hard words, spoken in a low tone, so that the ladies in the next room could not hear; I succeeded in bringing, what? well never mind, it has been useful in soap making, but too dark colored to be called butter, so much for my first attempt. I slept on it, (not the butter but the method of making, and at last stumbled upon the very method advised by the *Ploughman*, of warming the cream, the churn, and the hearts of my family, by giving them an excellent article of butter from the same churned by UNOWHO.

Wakefield, Mass., Feb. 28th, 1876.

Connecticut Stock Breeders' Association.—At the annual meeting of the Connecticut Stock Breeders' Association, held in Hartford, Tuesday Feb. 8th, F. W. Russell, secretary, the following officers and directors were elected. Mr. Ebenezer Roberts, declining to accept the Presidency again; President—Burdett Loomis. Vice Presidents—Charles M. Pond, Charles M. Beach, J. Hart Welch. Secretary—Alexander Harbison. Treasurer—Morgan G. Bulkeley. Directors—Ebenezer Roberts, Burdett Loomis, Charles M. Pond, Marshall Jewell, Henry Keney, Charles M. Beach, Frederick W. Russell, Oliver D. Seymour, Alexander Harbison, Wm. H. Peck, Eugene L. Kenyon, George S. Gilman, J. C. Capen, J. Hart Welch, John L. Wilder, S. M. Wells, John R. Hills, Morgan G. Bulkeley, Charles S. Weatherby. Auditors—Samuel F. Jones, Hamilton W. Conklin.

Floriculture.

ASHES AND IRON FOR FLOWERS.

The observation of practical and experimental gardeners seems to confirm the fact that, to procure brilliant colors in flowers, it is necessary to supply the soil with an abundance of ferruginous constituents and silica. The latter supplies a material (says S. E. Todd, in one of our foreign exchanges) which is of vast importance in the production of that briliancy of the petals and the dark green lustre of the leaves. Then, if potash be added, or the ground be dressed round about the growing flowers with unleached wood ashes, an increased briliancy will appear in every petal and leaf.

Any person who cultivates only a few flowers in pots, or between grassy lawns, or on spacious parterres, may readily satisfy himself of the exceedingly useful part the foregoing materials play in the production of beautiful flowers. Even white flowers, or roses that have petals nearly white, will be greatly improved in brilliancy by providing iron sand, and unleached ashes for the roots of growing plants. Ferruginous material may be applied to the soil where flowers are growing, or where they are to grow, by procuring a supply of oxide of iron, in the form of the dark colored scales that fall from the heated bars of iron when the metal is hammered by the blacksmiths.

Iron turnings and iron filings, which may be obtained for a trifle at most machine shops, should be worked into the soil near flowers; and in a few years it will be perceived that all the minute fragments will have been dissolved, thus furnishing the choicest material for painting the gayest colors of the flower garden. When there is an excess of vegetable mold in a flower bed, and a deficiency of silica or sand, the flowers will never be so rich in color, nor so brilliant, as they would be were a liberal dressing of sand, or sandy loam, worked down into the bed, where the growing roots could reach it. If wood ashes can be obtained readily, let a dressing be spread over the surface of the ground, about half an inch deep, and be raked in.

A dressing of quicklime will be found excellent for flowers of every description. It is also of eminent importance to improve the fertility of the soil where flowers are growing, in order to have mature, plump, ripe seed. Let the foregoing materials be spread around the flowers, and raked in at any convenient period of the year. When soil is prepared for flowers in pots, let some sand, some oxide of iron, and ashes be mingled thoroughly with the leaf mold.—*Ex.*

☞ They are getting to cure tomato vines for fodder. They are cured when green and juicy; and put in the barn for winter feed to be fed occasionally, or as roots are.

Correspondence.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

HOG CHOLERA.

BY R. GOODMAN, ESQ.

subject of scientific study than those of most other animals, and singularly, too, for the general physiological structure of the hog nearly resembles that of man, and both are liable to similar complaints, such as pulmonary affections, colds, coughs, &c., and from the like causes. And yet while we do not hesitate to trace back the diseases of man to the proper source, we hesitate to do so with those of the hog, and instead of realizing that prevention is better and more economical than cure, we apply remedies haphazard and empirically when the swine get sick, and trust to luck and quackery.

The cholera which is getting to be with trichinosis an epidemic among the porkers, is looked upon as a mysterious disease, and the ingenuity exercised in accounting for its existence is truly wonderful. It is said that a committee appointed to examine into the cause of chronic diarrhœa in the army in 1864 reported in a pamphlet that this disease and hog-cholera were both caused by too much sugar and starch in the diet. No doubt the same sapient committee would have reported that the lousiness, diarrhœa and general wasting away of the prisoners at Andersonville, Macon and the Libby, resulted also from too much saccharine matter extracted from the scanty rations allotted them instead of insufficient proper food, close penning in filthy and damp places and want of clothing and exercise. The surgeon general's report of the sickness and mortality of the army during the rebellion shows an aggregate of 44,558 deaths due to the several forms of diarrhœa and dysentery, and 17,000 men discharged from disability arising from these distempers, and the true cause for these deaths and sickness will most likely be found in the large amount of trichinous and cholera'd pork served out and imperfectly cooked and hastily eaten. Dr. Sutton in his report on the trichinæ disease as observed in Indiana in 1874 estimates that from four to six per cent of the five million hogs packed that winter were affected with trichinæ, which the disease produced is in the form of gastro-entirites, diarrhœa, &c. In "Flint's practice of medicine," the hog cholera is said to be trichinosis, but Dr. Sutton says that he procured flesh from six hogs which had died with unmistakable symptoms of hog cholera, and after a most careful microscopical examination of this flesh for hours together, was unable to detect in a single instance trichinæ. Of course the diseases are different, though arising in a measure from the same causes, improper food, such as offal of slaughter houses and of diseased cattle, close herding, damp and mouldy pens or yards, and general uncleanliness. But trichinosis is developed from a parasite common to swine, wild and domesticated, as well as to other animals, dogs and cats for instance, and which does no harm until by foul feeding and keeping, the blood gets poisoned and the system out of order, and then if the flesh of the hog is eaten and the parasites get into the human stomach, they cry havoc and let loose the worms of war! The armed tapeworm is another parasite with less murderous propensities which enters the human flesh from that of the swine's, as the tape worm with a less belligerent title occasionally comes from beef and veal. Cholera is the same the world over, and we have only to look at the history of the origin of the Asiatic cholera, or study it as it exists now in the regions of the East amid, for instance, the uncleanly pilgrims to Mecca, to see that it originates in dirt, want and crowds; following the great leading tracks of commerce, the march of armies, and always falling most heavily on the inhabitants of places where there is deficient drainage and ventilation, accumulations of putrescent matter, want of personal cleanliness, selecting in cities the usual haunts of typhus fever, and being most fatal near rivers and marshes. The hog cholera is generated in the same way, selects its victims from its foul and filthy kept animals, and can be eradicated only by cleanliness and diet. No such thing as hog cholera or trichinosis was ever heard of among people who let their swine pasture on their natural food, grass, acorns and roots and gave them access to clear water and plenty of exercise, and even where hogs are confined and measureably afforded these indulgences and only two or three are penned up together, this disease is unknown, but it owes its *habitat* to the west, where the hogs reared to be slaughtered and packed by the millions are shut up in "demnition moist" pens, fed on the offal of diseased cattle, deprived of their natural beverage and baths, and subjected to the most disgusting treatment, that the cholera appears, and men wonder and cry aloud for medicines.

"The hog cholera," says a correspondent in New Jersey to an agricultural paper, "has made its appearance, being brought here by a drove of western hogs." "In August last," says another correspondent from Vermont, "we had a disease among hogs, confined however, to one slaughter yard upon my farm." *They ate the offal of cattle sick with what was pronounced Texas fever.* About a hundred hogs died in that yard from hog cholera. Why shouldn't they? Better that these hogs should die than their flesh after such feeding be eaten by human beings! One of the best remedies for this disease before diarrhœa sets in is soap, which is used largely as a prevention at the west by many farmers, and it is asserted that the hogs which get the refuse of hotels never suffer from cholera because so much soap is used in washing dishes, and give virtue to the slops. All the medical authorities which have investigated this disease popularly known as hog cholera, set it down as a blood disease belonging to the anthorax type of fevers, but doctors of animals are a good deal like their brethren who despoil human patients of their possessions; they care more for curing a complaint than find-

ng out its origin and laying down laws to revent a recurrence. Thus they hesitate o ascribe this disease to its true cause. But he facts of the evil methods of keeping ogs at the West, and East, too, are forc g themselves upon the notice of the com unity, and one sees occasionally, even in western paper, a true reason given for is chol ra, and the report of Dr. Sutton n Trichinosis, which is fast becoming an pidemic among our pork eating popula on and which the Doctor ascribes to the sgusting manner in which hogs are reared nd fed, will open the eyes of the people enerally to the necessary sanitary meas res to stamp out both these diseases. They e by no means beneath the notice of our attle Commissioners who are generally on e alert to do their duty.

Lenox, Mass.

FROM FLOR DA.

THE STATE FAIR.

ecial Correspondence of the Ploughman

The success of a State Agricultural Fair the month of February, would seem ther doubtful, but the State Fair of Flor a has been held and has proved a success every respect. In the exposition hall found all of the tropical fruits and nts, and I will give a partial glimpse of at was on exhibition. Fruits, Oranges eet, Bitter Sweet, Sour, Tangarine, ville, and a large variety of this palatable it too numerous to mention, and strange te l, of all the different counties compet g, the northern county of the State, Nassau," took the first premium. Lemons different species and various sizes were in undance. Bananas from Key Largo, orge's Lake, and the St. John's River [illegible] nanas each. Pineapples to perfection, d in bloom from Key West and Hills rough County. Citrons from Hart's ove, Palatka, were on exhibition that ighed over eight pounds. Japan plums, mes, Sappadillas and Bread Fruit were all e. The Key West table attracted a large are of attention, and is worthy of special ntion. On it were found Arrow root and arch, both made there. Cocoanuts, Pine ples, Plantains, Bananas, Sour Sop, Limes, megranate, Guavas, Sugar Apples, Sisal mp Salt, Tamarinds, Aloes, Sugarcane, gar Apples, Dates, Date Tree, Indigo nts, Castor Beans, Egg plants, Yams, eet Potatoes, Tomatoes and Sorghum. o t ey have a fine display of Sponge, ells and Coral; also one live Sea Turtle on the table, which weighed four hun d and twenty-seven pounds. The display garden produce was good. Strawberries as ge as a man's mouth, Green Peas, Beans, ery, Lettuce, Cabbages, over four feet in cumference, Sweet Potatoes, Parsley, etc. Columbia and Jefferson Counties had ne fine samples of Upland Rice. There e fine samples of Corn and Oats from Western counties of the State. The play of Sugars was excellent, nearly every nty in the State having samples on exhi on. There was some Cheatham Georgia ton said to produce from 1200 to 1500 nds to the acre. One very peculiar en tree standing isolated was marked alga or Rattlesnake's master; whether t was to keep the snakes away or not, I ld not say, I know I did not see any kes. The exhibition of Poultry was d, and for size of fowls cannot be beaten America. The enterprising Col. Dibble, Rosewood, Levy Co., had on exhibition e rich looking soil from that county. Fair closed up with a sailing race and ing race, and as the St. Johns River is r one mile wide at the Fair Grounds, it ded the vast crowd assembled, a fine of this exciting sport. Among the bles on the ground were ex-Treasurer E. Spinner, Wm. B. Astor, and Josh [illegible]

LK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

AT WESTBORO', MASS.

he Milk Producers Association held its h meeting Feb. 24, in the Town Hall Westboro', A. H. Holland of Barre pre g. The principal question under con ration was "The economy of steamed or l food for milk stock."

r. *B. J. Stone* of Westboro, who has a reputation which has been carried ver New England, on account of his ss in raising fine herds on steamed , was the first speaker. He has 35 Ayr s in his herd and his custom is to use lot of feed, steamed or scald, which in her condition would be liked by the That included corn husks, poor hay he like, which he prepares in a long h, having a false grated bottom. Be this grate is a space several inches The food to be steamed is laid upon rate altogether and sprinkled with salt. this hot water is poured, which drains into the lower chamber of the trough there remains.

steam boiler of about twelve horse is kept running, and pipes from it conducted to the trough that the is kept steaming all the time. The is allowed to cook in this manner, from the cattle, for about twelve hours. quantity of feed is the same per cow as uld be if of prime quality. The ani eat it regularly and with relish, and h under the treatment, keeping their and in summer giving a large yield of The cost of keeping his herd is on rage 12 1-2 cents per cow per day.

J. T. Ellsworth of Barre, who has ex ented about thirty five years, fully in l Mr. Stone's plan, as he had reached ame conclusions. This gentleman is the largest producers in the country. S. Eaton of Auburn, Francis Hayden thborough, S. E. Stone of Grafton, ssrs. Hawkins and Damon of Lan who have followed the old custom of g dry and of prime food, testified that sult of their experiments had failed to the cost of keeping milch cows at an twenty-five cents per day each. of the gentleman's cows cost them as s thirty cents each, for maintenance, eir experience went to show that when ied a more economic plan the cows give as good a flow of milk. Mr. was an exception, however, he using ob, meadow hay, etc., and reducing t to seventeen cents. "Cheating the said one man, "is cheating the milk ers; the critters can't manufacture ithout they get the stuffin'."

oon the farmers drove up to Mr. s farm and examined his apparatus aming food for cattle, which was to be as simple as it had been des by him in the meeting. His thirty ad of Ayrshire were looking splen

C. Ellis of Warren, who has been Miller's plan (of New York,) feeding xclusively, made a statement that he eep his stock on that diet if desira e commenced with a cow that had ght quarts of milk, and experimented r two weeks. It cost about sixteen er day, and under the treatment the did not increase nor fall off in either or milk. He had a good deal of ay, and now used it with grain. If grain and hay both to buy he would note grain proportionate to the old n hay.

J. P. Eaton of Auburn said he could p his stock as cheaply as some he ked with. He had tried several the nd had decided that the most profit n was sixteen pounds of hay and six of Indian meal. He fed his stock day, believing that oftener than that iving cows more than they could He had always used dry feed, and isfied with his success.

A. J. Fitch of Sterling finds it more ble to raise calves than milk. He most of his calves and paid a dollar dollars each for them when two days alves six weeks old averaged in price 12 each; he had received as high as a calf seven weeks old.

S. I. Rice of Northboro' said he like to hear some one talk who would e cheap feeding. He was not con that cows could be well kept on noth even next to nothing.

Potter of Northboro' said he had fed s from 22 to 25 pounds of hay per pounds of shorts and 3 pounds of l to an animal, and it cost him from s to 30 cents per day for each. This was for milch cows, and given dry. He thought dry cows required from three-quarters to seven-eighths as much as milch cows.

Mr. Whittemore Rowell of the milk firm of C. Brigham & Co, of Boston, addressed the meeting, speaking of the importance of these gatherings, as they contributed to the general fund of knowledge and kept the farmers alive. One thing the farmers needed to know more about, and that was how to send milk of good flavor and richness to Boston. It is a well known fact that milk will absorb all the impurities around it. Let a pail of milk stand twenty minutes in a barn and it will taste as if a cow had put her foot in it; straining will not eradicate it, neither will anything else. Milk as soon as coming from the cow should be placed in a pure atmosphere. Many who have had trouble in selling their milk on account of taint have now made valuable reputations by taking it away from all impurities as soon as drawn from the cows. Feeding cows had something to do with the taste of their milk feeding turnips to cows should be avoided. Good meal, shorts and hay make good milk, and there is no certainty with any other food. The same holds true in making butter, and farmers should learn that the best article found the quickest sale. The price of milk the farmers make, and not the consumer.

Mr. J. T. Ellsworth of Barre, who owns a celebrated dairy, said he had had trouble with tainted milk, and it was a long time before he discovered what flavored it. At last he discovered that butter, cream and milk were more sensitive than anything else to odor, and that the only way taint could be removed is by heating the milk to 130 degrees. That will make the milk pure.

An evening "talk" among the farmers was held in the hotel.

[The next meeting is announced to be held at Ayer Junction, March 11th.]

CATTLE NOTES.

☞ Herbert Merriam, Cherry Brook Farm, Weston, Mass., has sold Yorkshire sow to J. K. Chandler, Boscawen, N. H.; pair of pigs to H. N. Tracy, Essex Junction, Vt.; pair of pigs to [illegible] Lanark, Ill.; pair of pigs to Fenton Gosman, Newburgh, N. Y.; boar pig to G. H. Talcott, Massena, N. Y.; boar pig to Massachusetts Agricultural College.

☞ The Ohio *Farmer* says: "The roan heifer calf, 22d Duchess of Airdrie, four months, by 24th Duke of Airdrie 1725, out of the 16th Duchess of Airdrie by 10th Duke of Thorndale, is a salable animal. It is not three months yet since Messrs. B. B. Groom & Son purchased her for $12,000. Messrs. Spears & Son, Tallula, Ill., bought her at B. B. Groom's sale, last month, for $17,500, and they sold her the other day to Geo. Fox, England, for $22,000.

HORSE NOTES.

The $30,000 Race Won by Foster.—The attendance at the Bay District Course on Feb. 22d., to witness the great California four-mile race, was very large, the crowd being estimated at 20,000. The track was in fine condition and the weather was fair with a light wind. In the pool selling on the night previous to the race the following is the way they ranged: Rutherford opened favorite at $400, Kate Pease $300, Foster $310, Golden Gate $210, field $135. Later, Rutherford $500, Pease $430, Foster $335, Gate $210, field $165. At 9 P. M., Rutherford $700, Pease $800, Foster $620, Gate $310, field $250. On the morning of the race quite a change took place as follows: Rutherford brought $1,000, Foster $500, Golden Gate $235, the field $150, and Kate Pease $15.

First heat—After considerable delay the horses were signalled to appear at 2:50. Katie Pease had the pole, Rutherford second, Foster third, Hock Hocking, Chance, Revenue, Jr., and Golden Gate in the order named. They got away at the third attempt well together, Chance a little ahead. On the back stretch Hock Hocking got the lead, passing the half in one minute, but fell behind at the turn, Chance leading to the score, Foster second, Rutherford third, the others well together a little behind. Time, 2:02¼.

On the second mile Rutherford and Foster drew ahead of Chance, the rest bunched, and maintained that position to the score. Time, 1:53¾.

Chance now began to flag, and on the third mile was passed by Katie Pease. Rutherford maintained a slight lead, closely pressed by Foster, and came under the string in 1:52; Foster second, Katie Pease third.

On the fourth mile, Hock Hocking, who had been running easily with the field, drew ahead of Pease. Foster rushed Rutherford throughout, passing him in the homestretch, and winning the heat by a neck in 7:38¾, Rutherford second. Hock Hocking was apparently a fair third, the rest being well in the rear, getting the distance flag in their faces. To the surprise of the whole assemblage, Hock Hocking was also adjudged distanced. The ruling in his case excited universal dissatisfaction.

Much unfavorable comment was made on the action of the judges, it being claimed by men that Hock Hocking had run a waiting race, and was good to run the second heat, coming in very fresh, and that he was shut out purposely to prevent such a result.

Second heat—At 3:45 the horses were called for the second heat. They made a false start, going entirely around the track. At the second attempt they got off together. Foster drew slightly ahead, and at the half led by half a length, which position was maintained to the score. Time, 2:03.

On the second mile Foster slightly increased his lead, passing the half one length ahead. On the homestretch Rutherford closed on him, and they went under the string in 1:53, Foster half a length ahead.

The latter now began to forge ahead again. At the half he was half a length ahead. Rutherford made a fine burst, and they passed the stand, Foster only a neck ahead. Time, 1:54.

Rutherford's last effort seemed to tell on him, and on the fourth mile he fell steadily behind. Foster led to open lengths at the half, and came in an easy winner of the heat and race by six open lengths in 7:53.

SUMMARY.

M. A. Littell's ch h Foster, aged, by Lexington, dam Verona, 114 lbs........1 1
E. J. Baldwin's ch h Rutherford, 5 y o, by imp. Australian, dam Aerolite, 110 lbs....2 2
J. C. Simpson's ch h Hock Hocking, 6 y o, by Ringmaster, dam Young Fashion, 114 lbs..dis.
M. Walden's ch h Revenue, Jr., aged, by Revenue, dam Nannie Harper, 114 lbs.....dis.
A. S. Gay's b m Katie Pease, 6 y o, by Planet, dam Minnie Mansfield, 111 lbs..........dis.
H. Welch's ch c Chance, 4 y o, by Venture, dam Annetta, 104 lbs..............dis.
Jos. H. Daniel's b f Golden Gate, 4 y o, by imp Leamington, dam Napha, 101 lbs...dis.
Time—7:38¾, 7:53

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

TERMINATION OF THE CONTEST IN SPAIN.

Madrid, Feb. 29.—The following official intelligence has been sent to the Spanish minister at London: "The war is at an end. Carlos has asked France for hospitality. He informed General Pourcet, commanding at Bayonne, that he would enter France at 9 o'clock this morning, by the bridge at Arnegin."

Three thousand Carlists have entered France at St. Jean Pied de Port. They are crossing the frontier in hundreds at Alderides. The French will intern them.

King Alfonso has arrived at Pampeluna, and will return to San Sebastian in a few days to receive Queen Isabella.

A despatch received at Bayonne from Ainhos announces that Don Carlos entered France this morning at Arnegin.

London, Feb. 28.—The *Standard* has a special from Madrid, as follows: "Great enthusiasm prevails here. Alfonso will have a splendid reception on his return. The letter of General Pourcet, giving notice of Carlos's intention of entering France, was written by Lizarraga. It declares that Don Carlos, having been conquered by adverse fortune, has resolved to abandon further struggle as useless. He asks the generous hospitality of France. General Pourcet, on the receipt of the note, started for Arnegin to intern the fugitives. The Alfonsist army corps are advancing in the Batzan valley. They will meet with no resistance.

THE DEFEATED CHIEFTAN IN FRANCE.

London, Feb. 29.—Paris despatches to the Times say: "As soon as Don Carlos entered France a French guard, in accordance with the order of General Cissey, minister of war, waited on him, and informed him that the officers of his staff might retain their swords and horses, but he and his officers would have to submit themselves to orders of internment, which were communicated to them by the civil authorities. Don Carlos appeared depressed, and was quite disposed to conform to those orders. He begged to have his thanks conveyed to the French government for its courtesy. The French government hastened to officially inform the Spanish government of the surrender, and to congratulate it upon the happy conclusion of the war." The Times's correspondent adds: "I have received the following authoritative information. Don Carlos asks the privilege of remaining in France, but the government will probably refuse it. The exact terms of the orders for internment of Don Carlos and suite are not yet known, but it is thought Don Carlos will not remain long in France."

A Paris despatch to the Daily News reports that Don Carlos is already en route for Paris.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

London, Feb. 28—In the Commons this evening Mr. Biggar, member for County Cavan, asked the Government whether the law prohibiting members of Parliament being at the same time Government contractors was still in force; whether the law in question applies to the Suez Canal transaction, and whether the Government is prepared to enforce it in regard to Sir Nathaniel Mayer De Rothschild, Bart., one of the members for Aylesbury.

Disraeli in reply said the question belongs to the courts, and not to the House of Commons.

Sir Nathaniel Rothschild declared that he was not a partner in the house of the Rothschilds.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, member for Christ Church, having asked a question in regard to the army organization of Egypt, Mr. Bourke, one of the under secretaries of the Foreign Department, replied that the Russian General Fadieff would reorganize the Khedive's army, but not as the War Minister.

Mr. Bourke also replied to a question asked by Mr. Parnell, a member for Meath, saying that the Government had received no communication from the Government of the United States regarding Edward O'Meagher Condon. Condon was not imprisoned at Spike Island, near Queenstown, nor had he ever been handcuffed or chained.

THE SUEZ CANAL PURCHASE.

London, Feb. 29.—The *Times* announces that M. Ferdinand De Lesseps and his codirectors of the Suez Canal Company have abruptly dismissed Sir Daniel Lange from his position as representative of English interests in the Canal Company's directorate.

This step is taken in consequence of letters written, under obviously patriotic influences, to Earl Granville in 1871, having been inadvertently published among the Parliamentary papers relative to the canal purchase.

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1876.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The investigation of the Boston and Albany management continues before the Railroad Committee. Petitions and remonstrances and reports have come in plentifully. The bill to grant the right of suffrage to women in cities and towns has been under discussion in the Senate, and excited a wide interest. [illegible] The question of the amount to be expended on the new prison at Concord has occupied the time of the House.

CONGRESS.

The West Point Appropriation bill has passed in the Senate, and the Pacific Railroad bill is under discusion. The House has had an exciting debate over the bill granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812. A resolution has been introduced into the House, declaring it proper to commence the issue of silver coin for fractional currency. A motion has been made to restore the writing in the original manuscript of the original Declaration of Independence. The financial problem remains still unsolved, so far as Congress can solve it. Petitions are being sent in for the repeal of the bankrupt law. Senator Morton has explained in the Senate that he had nothing to do with the Emma Mine swindle.

BACK TO SPECIE.

The public mind cannot be too profoundly impressed with the necessity that exists for an immediate resumption of specie payments. No other question stands before this for importance, at the present time. It is something entirely different from questions that separate political parties, for it is as vital in its way as the question of Union. It enters into the comfort of every person who earns his living by labor. The man who makes his daily and weekly wages by work is as certain to be exposed to the tender mercies of pauperism as the currency is left to drift and the country to repudiation and bankruptcy. Resumption is no mere abstraction; it is a sober, serious fact. It means that we are to get back to reality; that we are to fulfil our public promises, and so practise simple honesty; that we are to have a standard of value, by which we shall know what a dollar implies, whether a fixed and stable quantity or an uncertain one.

And the present is the most propitious time for resuming specie payments we are ever likely to have; if we wait for another, we shall only have to pay a far heavier cost [illegible] but altogether different causes. We were all expanded to the uttermost before the bubble burst in 1873. That collapse meant nothing but a coming down of prices. Values were unchanged, but prices were out of proportion to them. It was no forced contraction of the currency that compelled prices to give way. We were simply guilty of having greatly overdone matters, unduly exaggerated our wealth, grossly expanded the volume of our transactions. It was an artificial, a false state of things. The shock brought us to our senses; we instantly began to curtail our purchases, and to reduce our expenditures. Of course, with increasing stagnation, prices fell and have steadily continued to fall. We must comprehend our situation and the causes that led to it, before we begin to apply the remedy. Certainly a repetition of the former experience will not prove a remedy.

Competent judges, students of the case, say that we have gone through the worst, and that we are already on the road to health and soundness. Inflation, much as it is talked about, is a present impossibility. The country has seen enough of it, and could not be persuaded to touch it again. Besides, as there is no occasion or excuse for it, it could not be brought about. It is impossible to see how more paper money could be issued, if there was a purpose to put it out. There is no war to create a sudden demand for more currency, and a slowly reviving business, based on soundness only, is the most unlikely of all things to call forth new issues. There is, in fact, no more inflation possible. There is but one thing either possible or necessary, and that is to make the paper dollar worth a coin dollar whenever the coin is demanded. Prices are all right for the experiment, and there can be no more losses by shrinkage. It need not take any coin to bring this result about. Let the greenback circulation be made fundable in a four per cent bond, of long date, and the price of that bond in the market would terminate gold quotations, steady confidence, slowly and safely absorb the surplus currency, and soon enough make paper and gold one. This must be begun forthwith, or we shall drift none can say whither.

SPRING.

We should almost feel as if we had omitted a regular duty if we failed to offer the newly arrived season a sincere welcome. It really opens the year for agriculturists and country dwellers, though its first month may possibly come a trifle early. March is a rude month, all agree; but its tough winds are necessary to lick up the collections of water that lie in the roadways and the sod of the fields, and make travel and tillage easy again. The bluebird and the robin come back to us this month, whose presence is cheering beyond description; and along with them are the piping frogs by the water courses, whose sounds at twilight are like those of millions of small sleigh bells. We have gone through the winter with marked comfort, considering the ordinary character of our winters. Now we stand on the threshold of spring. If the farmer can survey his summer's labors in advance with hope and cheerfulness, he may esteem himself happy.

Let us welcome the new season in a spirit of faith, believing that when we prepare the ground and deposit the seed we are doing what will yield us a sure and ample return in the season of the harvest. With warmer weather an improvement in general business may be expected, and that is a help for the farmer. The bustle and hum of Centennial preparations will be heard before the new spring terminates, suggesting the vast tides of trade that are to set in across the ocean and across the country, after the National Holiday opens the Centennial ceremonies to the world's participation. Everybody feels the fresh influences of spring. They are not to be spoken lightly of, for they are in fact the head of the current that is to run through the year. It is the season of general revival, and that is crowded with suggestions of resources and power.

The Price of Milk.—A Milk Producers' meeting was held at the Quincy House, Boston, March 1st, for the purpose of regulating the price of milk. A full Board of Directors was present. Judge French presided, and a good interest was manifested. It was proposed to keep the price of Milk the same as last year. They met the contractors in the afternoon, and had a very satisfactory conference. The whole matter was left to a committee to settle at a meeting to be held on Monday next.

The Ware River Case.—The investigation is getting on at a lively rate before a legislative committee, in relation to the leasing of the Ware River Railroad by the Boston and Albany Road, the President of the latter having first secured the Ware River Road personally. A large number of important witnesses have been subjected to an examination, among them President Chapin himself. The Attorney General appears at these investigations on behalf of the State, and is pursuing the inquiry with vigor. There is a very wide interest felt in the matter, owing to the magnitude of the influences. The real question in dispute is whether the Directors of a Railroad, in which the State owns a large interest, are justified in dealing with the road in a separate capacity from that of directors. It is not generally upheld as a practise.

Lent.—This season commonly denominated "holy" by the church, opened on Wednesday. If it were only for physical, and not directly for religious, reasons that its observance were to be urged, that reason would be enough. People are apt to come out of the winter's life [illegible] forty days of fasting, that is, of a changed diet, are the best possible regimen that can be prescribed for such a condition. The veins are clogged and the system is surfeited; and six weeks of dietary care should suffice to relieve the overload which we should otherwise all carry over into the warm and unhealthy season. Lent, when rigorously observed, brings us to ourselves again. The spirit resumes the supremacy, and the flesh takes its appropriate place in subordination to it. This observance could hardly be carried out without a religious result more or less marked in all; but the church enjoins it in remembrance of Him who fasted forty days and nights, typically in turn in remembrance of the forty years of the Jews in the wilderness before the promised land burst on their vision.

Thoughts for the Times.—The last Sunday's discourse of Rev. Mr. Murray was a continuation of his reflections on the present habits of people, particularly in relation to religious matters. He said that the modern religionist had little or no reverence; that we were all living at too fast a rate to have any profoundness; that there was no deliberate, sober thinking; that men to day were unclothing the Deity with their criticism, and Jehovah was becoming a great publicity. Previous to this, he had discoursed on our lavishness and wasteful habits, and thrown out a good many sterling thoughts. On this subject of economy there is this to be said further; if the people are compelled to practise it to such an extent, the wastefulness of the Govenment should be stopped by them also. It is enough that these times are not those times, and we hope those times will never come back again. It is necessary that people who have long been in a delirium of fever should be brought back to their senses. But having been cured themselves, they ought to demand that all waste and extravagance and dishonesty shall stop on the part of the public agents.

Some Snow.—We had actually despaired of seeing snow at all before winter ended, and in fact what would be called an old fashioned snow-storm was not enjoyed at all. Just as winter went out, by the exertion of two nights and a day enough of the fleecy product of the sky fell to give us a taste of sleighing all round, and that was the whole of it. But it answers for a legacy very well for Spring to come into possession of. Just to be able to say that we had one snow-storm, was enough to save the reputation of Winter, and that was all we had. The livery men expect to get their "six weeks' sleighing" out of March, and then they promise to retire gracefully from the field [illegible] the north and west of us there have been regular avalanches of snow, but we have escaped until now. The high suns, however, will not let Winter leave its tracks long behind.

The Emma Mine.—We do not want to be wholly occupied with scandals, but the exposure of the secrets of the organization of the famous Emma mine, before a committee of Congress, is one of the striking things of the day. It appears that attorneys, judges, experts, and all were freely bribed by the managers of the affair, large sums of money having been lavished on the scheme's launching. The items it is not necessary to repeat. A good many prominent names are mixed up with it, whose owners we hope may be able to clear away the stains. The Emma mine seems to have been placed on the London market with deliberate intent to swindle the British public. The use of the American Minister's name for that purpose had great weight in securing subscriptions for shares. It was a worked-out mine, and far from what it was represented, which was that it was the richest mine in the world. Such swindling deserves punishment, as well as exposure merely.

Car Seats.—In New York, they give as the reason why men crowd so at the bows of ferry boats about to land, that they are in a hurry to take the horse-cars, and are afraid the ladies will get all the seats! It is instructive, when it is not disgusting, to see the indecent scrambling going on among men when a crowd is waiting for a street-car to come in and take on its new load. One would suppose it to be the rule that the men should be seated or else the car would not start, and the aisle is generally packed with standing women. A girl must needs possess a pretty face to soften the heart of a man sitting near sufficiently to start him to his feet. Yet there is courtesy, nevertheless; only there is a great deal of hoggishness. We often wonder if most men would not do well to begin by showing little acts of kindness and courtesy to one another.

The Commons and the Queen.—When the Queen, at the recent opening of Parliament, had taken her seat on the throne in the House of Lords and the Commons was duly summoned by the gentleman of the "black rod" in waiting, the Speaker, bearing the sacred mace, once called by Cromwell "that bauble," together with Mr. Disraeli, Prime Minister, undertook to head the procession and pass over in something like order to the other House, to witness the ceremonies. The members had proceeded but a little ways, when an impulse seized them to get in and secure a good view at almost any cost; and thereupon began a scramble which is described as absolutely disgraceful by the London journals. The Speaker and his mace got squeezed, jammed and hustled, and landed in a very different place from where he intended to; while the Prime Minister, Mr. Disraeli, was so badly used that he got his back up and fought his way out with his arms and legs, not getting so much as a glimpse of Her Majesty or of the scene. He found his way back alone to the House, where he sat sullenly until the members returned, and then he picked up the glossy hat he was careful to leave behind, and went off home.

Growing Wheat in Kansas.—This is the way a wheat grower in that giant of a young State relates that he succeeded in Dickenson county. He does not reside on his farm, and is not what would be called a farmer. He hires everything done, from the ploughing and sowing to the reaping and winnowing. He breaks his prairie in May and June. By the 20th of August, the sod is thoroughly harrowed. The seed is then sown broadcast, at the rate of one bushel to the acre, after which two more harrowings are given, the whole cost of getting his seed in being $5 per acre. By the 20th of June the following year, the grain is ready for harvesting, which he hires done for $2 per acre, including stacking. Threshing costs eight cents per bushel. At a low average yield of twenty bushels to the acre, and not more than four miles of hauling to the cars, costing an additional $4 per acre, the entire cost of production is $9 per acre. As the wheat averages rather more than $1 per bushel, there is a clear profit of $11 per acre, and everything hired. The straw is worth $2 per acre for stock feed. The litter is burned, and the second crop drilled in at a cost of not above 50 cents per acre. The first ploughing suffices for three crops, so very rich is the soil. 1200 acres have just yielded him 20,800 bushels, which he has sold at $1.05 per bushel, making a total net profit of $18,974. The straw is worth fully $1500 more, and the land is increased $5 per acre in value from cultivation. This is farming to some purpose.

READ AND RUN.

—There were some pretty low quotations on the thermometer, last week. It was well done for the very last of winter.

—The Old South is to go to the auctioneer's hammer, and loud is the lamentation of all those who cling to the old and sacred associations.

—Gen. Babcock, the Private Secretary of the President, is to leave that position and take to the business of Army Engineering.

—Here we are, the first issue of the *Ploughman* in March. We all offer a welcome to Spring.

—The railroads cannot deny that the Winter has treated them leniently so far as expenses for clearing up the snow have gone.

—St. Patrick's Day falls on the same day with the Boston Evacuation—the Seventeenth of March.

—A Washington physician is seeking to advertise himself by declaring professionally that love is an affair of the stomach, and not of the heart.

—The Centennial Ball, last week, in Music Hall in this city, is accounted as splendid an affair as Boston has witnessed in many and many a year.

—There is a glut of silver. It is so plentiful that it has fallen down out of the sight of gold.

—Some of our city journals have a good deal to say, in their peculiar manner, about the "country members" at the State House. Well, do they not outnumber all the rest? It is generally small provincialists who talk so freely about "country people."

—The management of the Boston & Albany Railroad is being pretty thoroughly inquired into before a Legislative Committee.

—The venerable and seasoned name of Hull is not going to be changed to Nantasket.

—It is a matter of great surprise, the difference in the cost of commodities in Boston and in the suburbs. Lemons 20 cents in city—35 cents just outside. "Cheap transportation" is more loudly called for than ever.

[illegible] Gras at New Orleans.

—The foreign commerce problem of Boston is the engrossing one now.

—Thiers, the French statesman, has no children and is very rich.

—An exchange remarks that for every five who enter on the Lenten season with humility, four others do so with a headache.

—There is quite an uproar in New York over the release of Scannell, the murderer, from the insane asylum. He was acquitted of murder on the ground of insanity.

—The hotels are before the public at present, to be made to own up as to what they mean to charge the Convention and Centennial folks.

—New Hampshire would be more alive with politics than she is, if her roads were not all blockaded up with snow, so that people cannot get at one another.

—Boston has not yet got a new Superintendent of Schools.

—Othello was recently being played in London at six different theatres at the same time.

—Young Mr. Sears has brought a friendly suit against the Trustees of his father's estate, to know what is to be the final disposition of it, the will having made no provision.

—Immense damage and widespread suffering have been caused by recent floods along the Danube.

—A Senate committee has reported favorably on the reduction of the President's salary to $25,000, after the 4th of March, 1877.

Congressman Warren, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill into the House for the payment of the remainder of the salary of the late Vice President for his unexpired term.

—Titiens opened Italian opera in Boston on Monday night, with brilliant success.

—"Brass," the new play in the New York theatres, is roundly applauded by the critics.

—The Pi Etas (pie-eaters) of Harvard College have been exhibiting in Beethoven Hall. There are plenty who can beat them in their own profession.

—It is proposed to reduce the pay of members of Congress to $4500.

—The old lady in New York who made such an outcry about being robbed of $10,000, was only fooling her relations so they should expect nothing.

—Saturday is regular spouting-day in the National House of Representatives.

—The control of the Indians is at length to be transferred to the War Department.

—The Catholic Home for Destitute Children, in this city, was partially destroyed by fire last Sunday afternoon, but the one hundred and seventy-five children were all got out in safety.

—Wrestling matches are now a regular part [illegible] burned on Sunday last. The fire takes the best there is, in these destructive times.

—Don Carlos has fled from Spain across into France, and issued a proclamation in which he relinquishes the struggle.

—Thousands of persons have been made homeless by the recent inundations in Germany.

—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan has had a daughter born to him.

—In the family burial lot on the Rice Farm, at Kittery, Me., now lie seven generations, and a rosebush is growing that is known to be over 200 years old.

—The Southern States' Exposition opened to the public on Saturday last.

—The Selectmen of Ashburnham, Mass., advise the town to pay Cushing Academy $1000 a year, rather than attempt to maintain a High School.

—There are now in the Sub Treasury vaults, in this city, about 118 tons of silver coin, ready to be issued as soon as word is given from Washington to pay out silver for scrip.

—Bears are reported to be killed rather freely in Maine, this winter.

—The question of Woman Suffrage is now fairly before the Legislature.

—The average annual number of deaths for the past five years in this State has been about 32,500.

—All the lady members of the new School Board favored a new man for Superintendent of Schools.

—Hard stories are in circulation about the way the Duke of Edinburgh treats his wife.

—The stable-keepers are looking for six weeks sleighing in March.

—A terrific wind storm has swept over St. Charles, Mo., nearly destroying the whole city, and a similar one visited Southern Indiana. A severe loss of life was the consequence.

—Nine prisoners, including burglars, escaped from Newark jail on Tuesday. Jersey justice is pretty sure to overtake them.

—The sale and transfer of Young's Hotel, in this city, has finally been made. The price agreed on was $55,000.

—The friends of temperance are making good progress all about us, their meetings being well attended and prolific in happy results.

—The Board of Trade on Monday held a meeting which was numerously attended by merchants, who unanimously adopted, after an intelligent discussion, new resolutions favoring a Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.

—Barre, Vt., has just yielded another murder, and a suicide accompanying it.

—The railroad interests of the Middle and Western States are getting into the Supreme Court at Washington.

—The masts of the sunken vessel, the Strath Clyde, were the cause of the sinking of another steamer in the English Channel.

—After deducting the gold obligations of the Government, it appears that there is but a trifle over $13,250,000 of coin in the Treasury, which could be made available for specie payment.

—Lent began on Wednesday, March 1st.

—The ice men have had to be up nights, since the cold snap of last week.

—Lowell observes that an author's art of writing consists in knowing how much he ought to leave in his inkstand.

—The Cardiff (Eng.) line of ocean steamers to and from New York is to be revived under a new organization.

—Queen Victoria's reappearance in public at the reopening of Parliament, was the occasion for a general public rejoicing. The Queen was greeted on her passage to the House of Lords with every token of popular favor.

—Africa is now beginning to open her mystery to the persistent quest of intrepid explorers.

—A pioneer colony of forty-seven men left this city on Monday for Colorado.

—Little or no work is now doing at the Charlestown Navy Yard, and many of the discharged workmen are in a state of destitution.

—The English sole and turbot are to be transplanted, by their spawn, along the Massachusetts coast.

—The person who entrusted a hive of bees to a trunk and a baggage smasher, is receiving the thanks of the press all along the line. The railroad company is to pay for the bees, and the b smasher will be out as soon as he can.

—The old Colony Railroad has purchased, and is daily expecting the arrival of four locomotive engines and a novel drawing room car from the Northern Pacific road.

—Theatrical portraits seem to usurp the attention of the Sunday papers.

—King Alfonso, of Spain, will issue a proclamation of peace, and make a solemn entry into Madrid.

Look at my Garden.—This is the invitation which Kansas extends to all who wish to see what good honest farm work can do. It seems strange to us that the farmers of New England and others who toil steadily all through the year and have so little to show for their work at its close, do not more generally accept this invitation. Perhaps one reason is the expense of a long journey. But this is not so great by one-half, as it was last year. Exceeding low rates of travel are offered to persons who wish to examine the lands of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, which comprises a part of this "Garden of Kansas." It costs only one cent to get a book which tells what a hundred editors think about it. Send postal card to A. S. Johnson, Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kan., for a copy. The Company had 3,000,000 acres to sell four years ago. It has sold 560,000 acres to actual settlers, and offers 2,500,000 acres at very low rates, on long time. A thousand dollars will buy a good farm in the most fertile section of one of the best States in the Union.

☞ The question of church debts is attracting unusual attention of late, and we are glad to see a growing determination among all denominations to keep clear of them in the future. The California *Christian Advocate* says, very wisely, "if our people would build such churches as they are able to pay for at once, they would in most cases have all that they really need—and they would be just as elegant and tasteful as they should desire."

☞ Of the consolidated Poultry Show, last week, the *Republican* says: "The union of the New England and Hartford exhibitions with our Rod and Gun club, has been an unqualified success, unquestionably the finest poultry and pet stock show New England ever saw. Choice fancy stock was called from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, as well as the cream of New England hen culture—Asiatic, American and Spanish classes being full and fine, with crack Game [illegible] of endless variety, pea fowls, and rare birds from all parts of the world."

☞ A. B. Robeson, of Greene, Chenango county, has an immense poultry yard. He keeps 6,000 ducks, 4,000 turkeys, and 1,200 hens. They consume daily sixty bushels of corn, two barrels of meal, two barrels of potatoes and a quantity of charcoal. He has twelve buildings for his fowls, from one two hundred feet long, fourteen feet wide, and seven feet under the eaves, with a door in each end of them. He says there is money in poultry, and he thinks he can make out of 6,000 ducks enough to pay for his egg-house, which cost $7,000. He intends to keep a great many more next season, and has agents out all over the country buying up poultry and eggs.

☞ The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* relates that when young, Miss Charlotte Cushman was engaged to Charles Spaulding of that city, son of Prescott Spaulding, the young man keeping a dry goods store. The parents of Mr. Spaulding made some objection, and the match was broken off and neither ever married. Mr. Spaulding died some years since a bachelor.

A Touch Story About a Cow.—The Fond du Lac (Wis.) *Commonwealth* relates the following: "A cow in the town of Eden, the mother of a handsome calf, was crossing the railroad a few days since. She had cleared the last rail when the passenger train appeared. The animal hastened toward the fence. Looking back she saw her off-pring standing on the track. With a frightened look she made a piteous but useless appeal to the foolish little creature to follow her. On came the train, and still stood the calf, by this time facing the train. The engineer tried to scare the little fool away by making the whistle scream, but is wouldn't scare. When the train was within ten rods of the calf the cow made a rush for her silly child, caught him on her horns, and bore him away in safety."

☞ Miss Ida May, James Gordon Bennett's affianced, is tall, and of rather slight build. She has brilliant black eyes and dark waving hair, as well as a pure complexion, the envy of half the society belles of New York. She is just nineteen years of age, and has been out about a year. She is the daughter of a retired New York banker, and niece of Dr. May, a Washington physician. The wedding is to take place the third week in April, and is expected to be the most brilliant seen in this country for a long time.

PIMPLES, ERUPTIONS, ROUGH SKIN

The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy. [illegible] spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by dealers in medicines.

A Legend of Medicine.—Those of our readers who have read that thrilling story of Nathaniel Hawthorne's, *The Scarlet Letter*, will easily recall old Roger Chillingworth, the weird old man whose subtle knowledge of the simple herbs and their latent powers gave him at length, such a complete mastery over the poor pastor's body and mind. Hawthorne's romantic creation has been duplicated and reproduced, in real life, only at long and rare intervals. The ancients, and what we are pleased to call the savage tribes, knew, and the latter still know just such men, to whose gaze the forest and the glen are repositories of medical secrets precious beyond all price. Among civilized people it is surprising how few eminent physicians avail themselves of these special tools of nature. Drugs, nauseous and terribly repulsive, are familiar enough to the modern practitioner, but the enormous resources of the vegetable world seem to be but little at his command. There is, at least, one physician in Boston, however, whose name is known all over Christendom as that of a man marvellously skilled in the use of the simple herbs, roots and barks, the natural remedies of human suffering and disease. Thirty years is a long stretch of time, and it is just about that number since Dr. E. D. Spear became known, and called by common consent, "The Indian Doctor." His "remarkable cures" were, as they continue to be, the wonder of the medical world. So many imitators pretended to Dr. Spear's skill without being able to perform his almost miraculous cures, that the public, to distinguish him from these impostors, added to his former designation the word "old," and he was called "the old Indian doctor,"—not because he was old in years, for he was then but a young man, and is only now in his prime, but because he was the first and original, and in that sense, "the *old* Indian doctor." The impostors multiplied so fast, however, that Dr. Spear finally concluded to entirely drop the title which the public had given him, and he has now for many years been known simply as Dr. E. D. Spear. But though he has dropped the name he retains his skill and peculiar method of treatment. Thirty years' experience, covering one of the largest and most varied practices, have made him one of the most unerringly skillful doctors in the world. In his peculiar field, as a healer by the primitive, simple, but efficacious methods of the Indians, he is unrivalled and preserved what, but for him, would be a lost art. He receives hosts of calls every day at his old headquarters, 897 Washington street, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 10 P. M. You can always find him in, and if you are suffering from any curable malady, take good advice and give him a speedy call.—*Boston Times.*

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 23d ult., by Rev. Rufus Ellis, Mr. Charles H. White to Miss Adrienne Adams, daughter of Mr. Jacob Pfaff, all of this city.

22d ult., by Rev Henry A. Cooke, Mr. Louis A. Cook to Miss Lula A. Clarke, both of East Blackstone, Mass.

In Boston Highlands, 21st ult., by Rev. Percy Brown, Mr. Frederick S. Bean to Miss Gertrude B. Sprerell.

In Cambridge, 22d ult., by Rev. A. Ellis, Mr. William T. Wilson of Boston, to Miss Martha E. Munns of Cambridge.

In Malden, 27th ult., by Rev. William H. Ryder, Mr. T. M Butman to Mrs. M. H. Johnson.

In Athol, 24th ult., Mr. Myron Wells to Miss Lydia Sprague, both of Athol.

DEATHS.

In this city, 28th ult., Mrs. Elizabeth N., wife of Rev Andrew Pollard, D. D.

26th ult., Mr. William A. Brigham, 77 years 4 months 2 days.

29th ult., Annie T. Endicott, wife of William Endicott, Jr, 51 years.

27th ult., Miss Dorothy H. Boyle, in her 88th year.

In Cambridge, 29th ult., Charles H. Merrill, 34 years.

In Boston Highlands, 29th ult., Horatio Harris, 55.

In Jamaica Plain, 25th ult., Richard W. Baker.

In South Auburn, Me., 24th ult., Col. Hugh Stevens, 89 years.

In Flushing, N. Y., 27th ult., Gen. E. W. Bradley, 77 years, formerly of Haverhill.

In Harvard, Mass., 26th ult., Sarah, wife of Jonathan Fairbanks, 87 years 3 months 10 days.

In Billerica, 29th ult., Mr. Amasa Holden, 62 years 4 months 17 days.

In Weston, 23d ult., William Patch, 57 yrs 10 mos.

In Sherborn, 28th ult., Mrs. Clarissa B. Morse, widow of the late Leonard Morse of Sherborn, 83 years 9 months 18 days.

In West Brookfield, 27th ult., Benjamin Cummings, 98 years 7 months 20 days.

In Longwood, 22d ult., Mrs. Hannah C Fletcher, 73 years 6 months.

In Auburndale, 26th ult., Miss Elizabeth W. Newell.

In Dedham, 24th ult., Martha E., wife of Horace E. Browne.

In Hyde Park, Mass., 23d ult., Nicholas D. Folsom, formerly of Bangor, Me., 70 years 8 months 13 days.

In Stoughton, 26th ult., Mrs. Ellen M. Carpenter, 26 years 4 months 24 days.

In Stoughton, Eugene A. Pierce.

In Marlboro', 28th ult., W. F. Eager.

In Lawrence, 27th ult., Jesse Glover, 65 yrs 9 mos.

In Wellington, LeRoy Batchelder.

In Windham, N. H., 24th ult., Charles Sargent, formerly of Boston, 67 years.

In Omaha, Neb., 17th ult., Thomas Holmes, formerly of Lynn, Mass., 35 years.

In Nordhoff, Ventura County, Cal., 5th ult., John G. Wood of West Millbury, Mass.

[Communicated.]

Died in East Weymouth, 23d ult., Ezra Tirrell, Esq., 81 years 2 months.

The above was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was a subscriber for the *Ploughman* every year, from its publication until he died, often remarking that it grew better each year, and that he would rather go without almost any necessity, than his valued *Massachusetts Ploughman*. Yours with respect,

Brockton, Feb. 25, 1876. ONE OF HIS CHILDREN.

☞ The public is assured that the hotel keepers in Philadelphia will not exact extortionate prices during the Centennial summer. Thirty-four hotels, including all of the largest, report that their prices will not be increased more than ten to twenty-five per cent., making their charges from $2 to $5 a day. Such hotels as the Continental, Globe, Girard and Grand Union will rise to $5.

☞ The latest fish story: A Vermont newspaper says that a man in Proctorsville caught a pickerel, the other day, weighing two and a half pounds, inside of which was another pickerel, which measured nine inches in length, and inside of this was still another, which measured five inches in length.

☞ Postmasters appointed: Henry Sanborn, Springfield, N. H.; George W. Blodgett, North Randolph, Vt.; Abram F. Palmer Cornwall Hollow, Ct., (new office), and Abram T. Gamage, Damariscotta, Me. (new office.)

—Charles O'Connor is out again, and has had a warm reception. He has beaten the doctors.

☞ Country boys in England average an inch and a quarter more in height and seven pounds more in weight than city boys.

IF THERE IS ONE THING MORE ESSENTIAL TO OUR HAPPINESS

Than another, it is the full possession of our health and faculties. The prevalence of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline in man, Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria bordering on Insanity, and diseases caused by the errors of youth, and indiscretions or excess of mature years, demands attention.

The Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass., has published three Standard Medical Works, devoted to these maladies. One is entitled the "Science of Life or Self Preservation," a medical treatise on the cause and cure of Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, and Premature Decline in Man, 300 pages, Price $1,00. This work contains logical sagacity, and philosophic comprehension [illegible] bearing on the subject on which it treats, than has yet been addressed to this generation.

Another book from the pen of the same eminent author entitled "Physiology of Woman, and her diseases, or Woman treated of Physiologically and Pathologically from Infancy to Old Age, in health and disease, Price $2.00.

The last and one of the most important of all "Diseases of the Nervous System," or Pathology of the Nerves, and Nervous Maladies, Price $2.00. All these valuable works, (which no person should be without,) sent securely sealed, postage paid, on receipt of price, $4.00.

These works take their place among the choice standard books of the nineteenth century. They are justly conceded to be the only books worth reading, which may be depended upon for their conciseness, comprehensiveness, and accurateness.

The author and attending physicians can be consulted on all the above named diseases, office hours from 9 A M to 6 P. M.

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief.

Pyle's Dietetic Saleratus—Universally acknowledged the best in use. Each pound bears the name of James Pyle. None genuine without.

THE STOCK MARKET.

State Street at 3 P. M., March 1, 1876.

	OFFERED	ASKED
American Gold	114⅛	114¼
Boston Land Co	5⅞	6¼
Boston Water Power Company	10⅛	10⅜
Brookline Land Company	8½	—
Eastern Railroad 7s, S F	54½	56
Boston, Hartford & Erie R R 7s	21⅛	21½
Boston & Albany Railroad	132	—
Boston & Maine Railroad	99	99¼
Cincin., Sandy & Clevel'd RR	9½	9½
Eastern Railroad	10⅞	11¼
Metropolitan Railroad	59	59¼
Michigan Central RR	—	60½
Old Colony RR	104½	104¾
Rutland Railroad, preferred	12¼	14
Vermont & Canada Railroad	8½	—

FURS AND SKINS.

The market is steady and without new features of interest. Our price list is for prime stock only. We quote:

Otter, per piece	$ 8 00 @ $15.00
Gray fox	1.25 @ 2.00
Red fox	1 50 @ 1.75
Black bear	.... @ ....
Brown cubs and yearlings	.... @ ....
Fisher	5.00 @ 10.00
Mink, dark	.... @ ....
Mink, pale	.... @ ..
Muskrat, fall	20 @ 27
Kitts	5 @ 10
Beaver, per lb	.... @ ...
Raccoon	.. @ ..
Opossum	10 @ 25
Skunk, black	1.00 @ 1 25
Skunk, striped	25 @ 30

SPECIAL NOTICES

A Singular Delusion.—With fatal consumptive cases on every side how can any one believe that a bad Cough, [illegible] Hale's *Honey of Horehound and Tar*, the irresistible pulmonic.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure Toothache in one minute. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents. mh4-1t

TO CONSUMPTIVES The advertiser, an old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple Vegetable Remedy, for the speedy and permanent Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send (*free of charge*,) to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing

Dr. W. C. STEVENS,
nov20-52t Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

Domestic Markets.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Flour.—There is a moderate business, mostly confined to spring wheats and flours that sell below at $8 50 ℔ bbl. We note sales of 150 bbls Michigan at $7 00@7 25; 125 do Michigan seconds at $5 00, 200 d unsound Indiana and Ohio at $5 00@5 25; 200 do St. Louis at $8 00@8 25; 250 do Wisconsin and Minnesota at $7 75 @8 25; 250 do Wisconsin at $5 75@6 00; 300 do patents at $8 00@8 75; 100 do choice Ohio at $8 00; 200 do Illinois at $6 25@6 37½. We quote supers at $4 00@4 50 ℔ bbl; low Western extras at $5 00@5 50; good Wisconsin and Minnesota spring wheats at $5 50@6 25; Michigan at $6 25@7 00, with not more than one or two brands selling any higher. St. Louis flours, including most fancy brands at $7 00@8 50; fancy Minnesota range from $8 00@9 25 ℔ bbl., including fancy brands at the latter price.

Corn.—There has been a fair demand for corn from track at 64@66c for mixed corn. From elevator the market is nominally 65@68c ℔ bush.

Oats.—Sales of No. 2 white in elevator at 50c; mixed range from 45@48c, and rejected at 43@46c; sales have been made on track of oats not inspected at 45@47c ℔ bush.

Shorts.—Sales of Shorts and Feed on track at $19.00 and Middlings are held at $22 00 ℔ ton.

Butter.—Market steady, and holders are not disposed to part with their stock at current rates. Fine butter is taken as soon as it is received, and as the stock of choice butter is steadily reduced buyers are more willing to take that which is not quite so good. We quote fine New York and Vermont butter at 32@35c ℔ lb; the best ong dairies range from 27@30c; fair to good lots at 25 @28c; common and bakers' at 18@22c; fine Western at 28@30c; fair to good do 22@26c; Western roll at 18@ 22c. Jobbers' prices are two or three cents ℔ higher than the above quotations, and creameries sell at 35@ 38c ℔ lb.

Cheese.—No material change to note, and the market is steady at quoted rates. We quote fine factory at 13½ @14c; good do at 12@13c; farm and medium at 11@ 12c ℔ lb. Jobbers ask an advance on these quotations, which represent wholesale lots.

Eggs.—Market firm at 22@23c for Northern and Eastern, and 20@21c ℔ doz for Western, although the demand is not very brisk at these prices.

Beans.—Market quiet at $1 5@1 30 for mediums, and $1 50@1 60 for fine Western and Northern pea beans. Yellow eyes are quiet at $1 00 ℔ bush.

Poultry.—Market firm at 18@20c for choice Western Turkeys and 13@16c for Chickens; Northern Turkeys are scarce and sell at 21@25c, and fresh killed Northern Chickens at about the same price.

Vegetables.—Potatoes are in ample stock, and prices continue to rule in buyers' favor. Peerless are selling at 3½c; Rose at 43@48c, and Jackson Whites at 45@ 0c ℔ bush. There is a moderate demand for small lots of Onions at $1 00@1 25 ℔ bbl.

Apples.—The market rules steady but quiet at $2 00 @3 00 ℔ bbl for Greenings, and $3 25@3 75 ℔ bbl for Baldwins.

Hay and Straw.—The receipts are more liberal, but prices are unaltered, and there is a moderate demand at quotations. We quote fine hay at $15 00@17 00 ℔ ton; medium ranges from $17 00@18 00, and coarse at $20 00 @21 00 ℔ ton, the latter price for a choice article. Straw is selling at $24 00 ℔ ton.

Broom Corn is quiet and firm, the best green holding for 11c and the choice in hand at 10c. Medium is a little easier, quoting at 5@7c.

Teas are very quiet, and while prices are unchanged on invoice jobbers are a little irregular on both Oolongs and greens. Quotations are on jobbing ranges. Oolong, fine, 78@80; do choicest, 70@85c; Amoy and Foochow, 23@30c; Formosas, choice, 65@85c; do good, 40@65c; do. Japan, common, 33@35c; do good, 40@45c; do. fine, 50@53c; do. choice, 70@80c; Hysons 1st, 65@80c; do. 2d, 35@45c; do. Young 1st, 67@80c; do. 2d, 30@35c; Gunpowder 1st, 70@80c; Imperial 1st, 50@60c; Souchongs, fair, 25@30c; do. fine, 40@47c; Twankays, 23 @26c ℔ lb.

Tobacco has had a few small export sales on Lugs at 7c, and medium Kentucky at 11c. In seedleaf there is a little more inquiry, but as yet no sales. Havanas are very quiet. Havana wraps, $1 50@2 50; do., fine fillers, $1 20@1 25; do. good, do., $1 50; Yara, 58@95c; Kentucky Lugs, 7c; do. medium to good, 11@14c; do. fine do., 14@15c; Connecticut and Massachusetts (crop of 1872) fillers, 7@12c; do. 2ds, 14@20c; do. wrappers, 25@40c; do. fine wrappers, 50c; do (1873) fillers, 7@ 10c; do 2d, 12@19c; do. wraps, 35@40c; do. fine wraps, 50@65c ℔ lb.

BOSTON PROVISION MARKET.

There is a steady demand for small lots of Pork, and the market is firm for mess and clear at quotations; Lard is firm and in steady demand at quoted rates. There is no change to note in Smoked Hams, and the market is firm. Beef is unaltered, and there is a fair demand at quotations. We quote Pork at $18 00@18 50 ℔ bbl for prime; $22 50@23 00 for mess, and $24 50 @26 00 for clear and backs. Lard at 13½@14c ℔ lb, including city and Western, steam and kettle. Smoked Hams at 12½@13½c for city and Western. Beef at $11 50 @13 50 for mess and extra mess; $16 50@17 00 ℔ bbl for family plates.

LITTLE FALLS DAIRY MARKET.

Little Falls, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 28, 1876.

The market to-day is not quite so firm and there is some disappointment among dairymen in regard to the advance in the price of Cheese which was expected. Holders are not quite so confident of the market, and there is more disposition to let goods go at lower rates than those at which they have been held. Still the prices asked for those samplings of September and October make are above the views of buyers. Some fine, long lots are held at 14c., while others can be bought from 13 @13½c

"Late ends" of factories may be quoted at from 10½ @11½c., and farm dairies at from 8@10c., according to quality. We hear of a few factories having Cheese in store in New York City that have sold at 13½@13¾c. Butter is a trifle higher, the prices on Winter make this week ranging from 24@28c., according to quality.—*N. Y. Times.*

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

We quote Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 46@50c for X, XX and No. 1, and 3'@50½c for XXX and picklock; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces at 42@46c ℔ lb for extra and medium grades; unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces at 22@3 c; combing fleece at 55@ 8c for washed, and 39c for unwashed; California at 24@ 32c for spring and 16@26½c for fall; super and X pulled at 33@56½c; scoured at 40@85c as to quality; tub washed at 52c; and sundries at various prices as to quality.

BOSTON LEATHER MARKET.

Rough Leather remains dull, and yet is not increasedly easy over a week ago. The market favors buyers, and transactions, although limited, are effected after long and tedious haggling over fractions The outside for 10 to 12 pound averages is 27c, while heavies vacillate from 25@26c for the best. Calfskins are languid, and 48c is about the extreme which will be realized on the best. Sheepskins are listless for all but the better grades, and these sell in a slipshod way at quotations.

We quote good to choice 14 to 18 pound average suitable for grain 27½ to 28½c. Medium and heavy grades 25 @26c. Rough oak, 10 to 12-pound, are in fair request. No. 1, 28@30c, heavy 29@3 c. Calfskins averaging 30 to 36 pounds, at 47@50c. Other grades nominally 41@ 47c. Sheepskins best 12 to 15-lb skins, 25@28c; No. 2, 18@20c.

Wax and Kip are having a moderate trade for the very cheapest lines. Good stock is very dull and easy, and in full supply. Splits are steady and well sustained. Calfskins are nominal.

We quote wax at 15@20c; kip at 14@20c; very choice 20 @23c; grain 18@20c for heavy, 16@17c for light; pebbled 12a17c, buff 15@22c, enamelled 16@18c, patent 15 @20c ℔ foot, splits 23@32c ℔ lb for common, 34@40c for choice. Yard Calfskins 75c@$1 00. Sheepskins $1 35 @6 00 for sheep.

Crop Sole is hardly so active as before noted. The receipts are just about filling up orders, and here and there in heavy weights stocks begin to accumulate.

We quote light weights crop 33@34c, light weights backs 34@38c; middle weights crop 33@35c; middle weights backs 35@38c; overweights crop 32@35c; overweights backs 34@37c; damaged 26@31c; crop bellies 15@18½c, belting bellies 16@18c; hose bellies 18@20c; Union bellies 17@18½c; Curriers' roundings 4@7c.

Hemlock Sole has sold less freely this week than last, while prices on light and middle weights Buffalo have eased off ½c to attract a clearing out. The markets abroad are barely steady, with stocks reported as large

	Buenos Ayres.	Buffalo.	Orinoco.
Light	24@25½	21@23	24 @25
Middle	26 @27	23 @24	25 @26
Heavy	26 @27	22 @23	26 @27
Damaged	22 @23½	17 @19	21 @22

Hides are very quiet, 8c being a full price for the choicest green salted. Heavy dry flints are in small stock, selling fairly for sole leather purposes, while prices are firm. Lights are dull and in buyers' favor

We quote No. 1 green salted, 35 to 60-lb average, 8½@ 9c; heavy do., 8½@9c; heavy dry flints, at 17@18c for No. 1, and 15@15½c for No. 2; with upper leather hides of all descriptions nominal, 17@17½c for No. 1, and 14@ 14½c for No 2. Buenos Ayres dull, 20@23c, gold. Texas, 19@20c.—*Com. Bulletin.*

BOSTON LUMBER MARKET.

The demand is almost wholly a retail one, while prices have been well sustained, stocks continuing light. The inquiry for dimension stuff is small.

Eastern is steady and held for little better rates.

Western is in small receipt, and orders for special sizes and styles to arrive are a trifle steadier.

Eastern.—Pine clear Nos 1 and 2, $50; No. 3 $40; No. 4, $30; No. 5, $25@—. Pine Shipping Boards, $16@18; No. 5, $16@17; Refuse $10@12; Rots $7@9; Random cargoes Spruce, Scantling, and Plank, $13 00@ 14; Ordered cargoes, $14@15 00; Boards $12@13. Hemlock Boards $9@10; do. planed, $11 00. Laths, Spruce $1 50; Hemlock, $1 35; Pine, $1 50@1 75

Michigan Pine.—Nos 1 and 2, $50; No. 3, $40; Pine Saps, $35 00@37 00; Selects, $35 00@38 00; Shippers, $20@23; Best Strips, $44@48; Black Walnut, Nos. 1 and 2, $75@80; Culls, $35. Ash, Nos 1 and 2, $35@40; Culls, $20 Cherry, Nos. 1 and 2, $60@65; Culls, $20. Whitewood, Nos. 1 and 2, $35@ 40; do ½, $27@32. Oak, $45. Butternut, Nos. 1 and 2, $60@65; Culls $30@35.

Southern Pine—Pine Flooring, $28½; Step Planks, $30; Dimension Timber $22@2(Ship Stock $26@28.

Shingles.—Spruce, extra, $2; No. 1, $1 50: Pine; shaved, $6@8; sawed, extras, 16 and 18 in., $4@5; Clears, $3 50@4; No. 1's, $2 50@3; No. 2's, $1 50; Cedar, shaved, $3 00@5 25; Sawed, extra, $3 75@4 00; Clears $3 25@3 50; No. 1's $2 00@2 75; No 2's $1 50.

Clapboards.—Spruce extra dressed 4 ft., $28@$30; clear, $24@26; No. 1, $15@16, dressed extra 6 ft 6 in. $42@48; clear, $35@38; No. 1, 22@25. Pine, extra sap, dressed, $35 00@40 00; clear, 30@35; No. 1, $20 @22.

BUILDING MATERIALS

Have been very quiet. The arrival of 3 vessels with 2500 bbls lime, which was distributed at $1 05, is about the only business for the week. There have been a number of Eastern brick makers in the market the past week seeking orders for their coming season's burning, and bids on their stocks not yet shipped, but nothing was accomplished. The yards are not willing to stock up at the present prices nor are contractors ready to negotiate. There is an impression prevailing that both bricks and lime will ease off a little on their present figures when navigation opens, and that 50c a thousand on the one and 20c a bbl on the other, will just about meet the ideas of consumers. Cargoes Eastern are now quoting firm at $8; Rosendale Cement, $1 25; Calcine plaster, $1 70; and No. 1 hair, 20c.

Cattle Markets.

Brighton and Watertown.

For the Week ending Wednesday, Mar. 1.

Amount of Stock at market:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Shoats.	Fat Hogs.	Veals
This week	1931	6287	..	4400	23
Last week	1766	5466	..	3600	23
One year ago	2217	5825	..	4600	25

Cattle and Sheep from several States.

	Cattle.	Sheep & Lambs.	Calves.	Swine.
Maine	....	......	......	..
New Hampshire	42	785	......	..
Vermont	42	786	......	..
Massachusetts	22	66	......	..
Rhode Island	....	....	......	..
New York	....	....	......	..
Western	1825	4700	......	..
Total	1931	6287	..	....

HIDES, PELTS, &c.

Brighton Hides, 6 @7½c; Country lots, 6½@7 c; Calf Skins, ..@12½c ℔ lb; Pelts, $1 25@1 75 each. Tallow—Brighton, @6½c, Country, 5½@6c.

WATERTOWN MARKET.

CATTLE.

Good oxen $8 00@8 75; fair to good $6 25@ 7 50; second quality $5 00@5 75; third quality @ 9 25.

Watertown, Union Market, Tuesday, Feb. 29.—There has not been any snow blockades this winter to retard the progress of live stock trains, a thing somewhat out of the common course of events, and very acceptable to all concerned. We found at market 722 head of Western steers with 105 Northern, including 22 head of river cattle. Some of the river cattle were none of your small fry,—weighing a couple a thousand up to the pair, but big enough to turn the scale on the 5000 lbs notch, and as nice, meaty cattle as ever stood in these yards. They were well rounded out in every part—not within fat, but the good solid meat. How such cattle were made is hard to comprehend. They went to J. D. Prindle, with six other fine oxen. The trade was principally confined to Western cattle, of which there were sold one to three car loads at a draft—some to butchers, but more to speculators to sell again at Brighton. We think that first owners looked upon the market as rather shaky, hardly expecting last week's prices to be held. Choice Northern oxen sold at 9@9½c ℔ lb dressed weight. But few Western steers sell over 6c ℔ lb live weight. Prices not very firm, at last week's figure.

SALES IN UNION YARD.

Hathaway & Swift sold 53 steers to A. G. Heath, weighing 64,935 lbs at 5½c; 32 steers to E. D. Kimball, weighing 42,110 lbs at 5½c; 30 steers to Scollans & Co. weighing 43,605 lbs, at 5¾c; 13 steers at 5c; 6 to Sturtevant & Co., weighing 6970 lbs, at 5½c; 12 to same party at 5¾c ℔ lb.

J. W. Wales sold 16 fine steers at 6c.

Wm. Scollans sold 16 steers, averaging 1500 lbs, at 6c; 13 to C. W. Bailey, 1400 lbs, at 5¾.

Leavitt & Son sold 11 steers to M. C. Felch averaging 1275 lbs at 5¾c; 32 to Mr. Brooks, 1000 lbs, at 5½c; 12 to J. Buck, 1230 lbs, at 5¾c; 7 at 5¾c; and 9 of 1400 lbs, at 6c.

S. F. Kimball sold 2 oxen to M. C. Felch at 8c dressed weight.

R. b. Pollard sold 2 4 year old steers at 6c live weight.

I. B. Sargent sold 4 oxen averaging 900 lbs, at 5c live weight.

WESTERN CATTLE.

Prices on Live Weight.—Extra, so called 5¾@6c; Good to prime, 5@5½c; Light to fair, 4@4½c; Slim, 3½@3¾c. A few lots of premium steers cost 6½@6¾c ℔ lb.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

Brighton, Wednesday, March 1.—We are informed that shippers over the Boston and Albany Railroad are to run their cattle train Sunday, so as to have cattle in the yards here Monday. This week was the first. It will soon be an every day in the week market day. Cattle now arrive Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, using up five days for what might be done in a day and a half. We suppose the weigher can grow fat, as, of course, his compensation is increased, but as far as the sale of cattle is concerned, to have the stock land all on one day, butchers and owners would then know how to operate, but we suppose this new thing will regulate itself, and if butchers don't buy only the regular market days, owners will not have their cattle here, on expense. We find today no improvement in the trade; butchers buy with reluctance, and prices of last week feebly held.

SALES OF WESTERN CATTLE.

A. N. Monroe sold 32 steers to Mr. Davis, averaging 1304 lbs, at 5¾c, live; 30 to same, 1309 lbs, at 5¾c; 16 to Mr. Scollans, 1255 lbs, at 5¾c; 16 of 1400 lbs, at 5½c; 31 of 1373 lbs. at 5¾c; 16 of 1218 lbs, at 5¾c; 27 to H. Locke, 1218 lbs, at $5,30 ℔ cwt.

Hathaway & Swift sold 16 steers to Mr. Whitaker, averaging 1331 lbs, at 6c; 10 to M. Kain, 1582 lbs, at 5¾c; 16 to W. Wilkins, 1358 lbs, at 6c.

J. W. Wales sold 16 steers, averaging 1352 lbs, at 6c ℔ lb; 15 to Mr. Thompson, 1446 lbs, at 6c.

Scollans & McFlynn sold 31 steers, averaging 1156 lbs, at 5¾c; 17 to E. D. Kimball, 1381 lbs, at 6c; 11 of 1468 lbs, at 5¾c; 18 of 1218 lbs, at —c.

C. Leavitt sold 23 steers to Mr. Sanderson, averaging 1424 lbs, at 6c; 10 of 1281 lbs, at 5¾c; 6 to Evans & Co., 1201 lbs, at 5¾c.

STORE CATTLE AND WORKING OXEN

We noticed only one pair of working oxen at market. Some workers from the East were expected, but did not put in an appearance.

NEW MILCH COWS.

Out of the supply of 106 head of Northern cattle a fair portion were milch cows. A lot of four new milch cows were sold by I. B. Sargent for $187, or less than $50 ℔ head, including calf. The inquiry this week is light.

D. A. DeWolf sold 2 milch cows and calves for $100. R. P. Pollard sold 1 springer at $50.

STORE PIGS AND FAT HOGS.

Fat hogs quoted as last week, with a supply of 4400 head. Not any pigs in market.

POULTRY.

A few fowl, but hardly sufficient to make a quotation. They sold at 15c ℔ lb.

SHEEP.

Prices—Sheep and lambs in lots, 4½@7½c ℔ lb or $2 00@7 00 ℔ head.

The prices established on sheep last week did not change at this market. The supply (some 800 head larger) gives a total of 6287 head for the week, 4700 were Western, handled by Messrs Hollis and Goodnough. The best flock of Northern were brought in and sold by Bely Hastings, weighing 150 lbs—a lot of 70 head. They were handsome 3 year olds, raised and fatted by Charles Sanborn of Lyndon, Vt.

J. C. Taylor sold 80 sheep, averaging 103 lbs, at 7c.

R. P. Pollard sold 50 sheep, averaging 86 lbs, at 6¾c

S. Robinson sold 45 sheep, averaging 90 lbs, at 7c ℔ lb.

E. W. Whitcomb sold 60 sheep, averaging 90 lbs, at 6¾c ℔ lb.

B. F. Wood sold 54 sheep, averaging 80 lbs, at 7c ℔ lb.

I. B. Sargent sold 41 sheep, averaging 65 lbs, at 5¾c ℔ lb.

General Remarks.—Prices of live stock of all kinds and quality have remained steady this week. With improved weather, there appears to be a somewhat better feeling throughout the trade, and if the season of Lent hadn't set in just at this particular time, there would have been hopes of permanent improvement. This prospect is rather dubious. With cattle almost every day in the week, it kinder upsets the whole programme.—*Daily Advertiser.*

ALBANY MARKET.

Beeves.—The market has ruled pretty steady at the closing prices of last week, although on the closing up business, when some are over anxious to realize, it exhibited a slight weakness, as it generally has during the winter when dealers from the East were pretty well supplied. The best herd in market—43 head Illinois steers, belonging to W. H. Monroe, averaging 1,470 lbs, was taken by Herman Meyers, for the New York market at 6¾c ℔ lb, live weight. This is the highest price that was realized.

RECEIPTS—The following are the receipts of the week, in car loads, taken from the Central Railroad register at West Albany:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs
Sunday	65	11	28
Monday	18	4	20
Tuesday	125	32	28
Wednesday	71	20	28
Thursday	56	11	4
Friday	27	11	25
Saturday	40	1	18
Susquehanna R. R.	—	—	26
Total	402	90	149

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts at this market by rail for the week ending to-day and previous, estimating Cattle 17 head to the car, Sheep 200, and Hogs 100.

	This week.	Last week.	Total since January 1.
Beeves	6,834	5,338	42,483
Sheep	18,000	7,800	12,200
Hogs	14,900	10,400	101,700

We correct our table of comparative value to correspond with the main ruling of the market this week;

Prices—	This week.	Last week.
Premium	$— @—	— @—
Extra	5 75 @6 3¼	5 75 @6 00
First quality	5 25 @5 75	5 25 @5 75
Second quality	4 50 @5 25	4 50 @5 25
Third quality	3 75 @4 50	3 75 @4 50
Inferior	2 50 @3 75	2 50 @3 75

Milch Cows.—This market has exhibited no improvement over that of last, either in values or in business. The receipts were about 100 head, 80 of which were through consignments and forward to river counties, leaving 20 to be disposed of here. Dealers took about 15 of them at $35 00@60 00 for common to good, the price being in accordance to their appearance and style.

Sheep and Lambs.—The largest buyers have been Eastern dealers, and yet their purchases comparatively were moderate in view of the Lenten season being so closely at hand. The local trade purchased but few for the same reason, and the New Yorkers did not want them, they being fully supplied by consignments from here and the West. The supply consisted mainly of good stock, but few very common having been received. M. D. Beadle, Palmyra, Wayne County, New York, sold Henry Goodnough, of Brighton, 12 head extra Coarse Wools, very fine, at 9c ℔ lb, averaging 182 lbs.

At the close there were 3 lambs unsold in the pens with only one to arrive and no buyers. We quote the market for sheep 1@½c on common and medium grades from last week, and ½c off on good, as follows: Common to fair, 5½@6c; fair to good, 6@6½c, and extra, 7@7½c ℔ lb.

There were a few bunches of Lambs received, but not enough to supply wants. They sold at 7@7½c ℔ lb, only one bunch of good having brought the latter price, but extra would have brought 8c., as they were much wanted.—*Albany Journal.*

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Beef Cattle.—The market less active, and prices lower; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at $7 00 @7 25, fair to good at $5 50@6 50, and common at $4 00 @5 00 ℔ 100 lbs gross. Sheep were in fair demand; as es at 4@7c ℔ lb gross, as to condition. Hogs were held firm, sales at $9 00@13 00 ℔ 100 lbs net, latter for prime corn fed

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

Beef Cattle.—The quality of the offerings averaged better than last week, the tops being superior, and the cattle generally better, though there were a few of a more inferior quality on the market—quality considered, prices show no change.

Prices for Beef Cattle ranged as follows. Best Beeves at $6 00@6 75; that generally rated first quality, $5 00@6 00; medium or good fair quality $4 25 @5 00; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows $2 75@ 3 75; inferior and lowest grades of cattle, $0 00@0 00—general average of the market to-day $5 00; extreme range of prices, $2 75a6 75. Most of the sales were from $4 25 to $5 37 ℔ 100 lbs.

Hogs.—Prices have advanced to $10 75@11 75, with a few prime Hogs selling as high as $12 00 ℔ 100 lbs net. The quality generally were not as good as last week, though the few sold at the extreme top figure were perhaps better than any sold at the highest figures of last week. The next change may be towards lower figures, but it is not immediately anticipated.

Sheep.—The demand has been a little more active, especially for good Sheep, few of any other kind being wanted, and such are very hard to sell at any price. We quote at 4½@7½c ℔ lb gross, a few prime sheep selling at the latter figure.—*Baltimore Sun.*

CHICAGO MARKET.

Cattle quiet and firm; smooth well fattened natives at $4 25@6 00; half fattened and smooth steers at $4 00 @4 75; stockers at $3 25@4 00; native cows and heifers at $2 00@3 75. Hogs fairly active; good bacon at $7 75; packing at $7 70@7 80; New England at $8 25@8 40; Philadelphia at $8 75. Sheep in good demand; common to choice at $4 50@6 00.

Reported expressly for the Ploughman

BOSTON KITCHEN MARKET.

For the week ending March 4.

RETAIL PRICES.

INSIDE QUINCY MARKET.

Beef, &c.

Corrected by B. Holden & Son, Nos. 49 & 51.

Sirloin Steak, ℔ lb	30 @33	Beef Liver	.. @15
Rump Steak	30 @33	Beef Tongue	14 @15
Round Steak	20 @25	Corned Beef	8 @12½
Rib Roast	20 @25	Smoked Beef	.. @20
Chucks, &c	10 @14	Beef Tongue, salt	14 @15
Tripe	.. @14		

Corrected by Levi Flint & Co., No. 28.

Fresh Pork, ℔ lb	12 @14	Smoked Shoulders	11 @12
Clear Salt Strips	13 @14	Smoked Ribs	9 @14
Single Ham	15 @16	Sausages	12 @15
Corned Shoulders	10 @14	Pigs' Feet	.. @10
Briskets	13 @14	Lard	13 @14

Veal and Mutton.

Corrected by Hiscock & Son, Nos. 9 & 11.

Veal, leg	20 @25	Mutton, legs	14 @20
Veal, shoulder	12 @18	Mutton, shoulder	.. @10
Lamb, lb	12@20		

Butter, Cheese, &c.

Corrected by C. C. Chamberlin & Co. Nos. 79 & 81

BUTTER.		Fair to good do	16 @18
Prime	35 @38	Farm	12 @15
Medium	28 @32	EGGS.	
Choice	..	Cape	27
Medium	..	Eastern	@26
CHEESE.		Northern	@26
Prime Factory	18 @20	Western	@24

Poultry, Game, &c.

Corrected by N. Robbins, Nos. 33 & 35.

Quail, per doz	..	Partridges, pr	..
Hare	10 @ 15	Pigeons, doz	..
Antelope, lb	10 @ 17	Wild Squabs	..
Chickens, lb	15 @ 22	Ducks, Mallard per pair	1 00 @1 25
Old Fowls	18 @ 20	Teel, per pair	..
Turkeys	15 @ 22	Snipe, per doz	..
Geese	15 @ 20	Brant, per pr	1 25 @1 50
Blk. Ducks, pr	75 @1 25	Venison, lb	15 @ 25
Wild Geese	.. @ ..	Grouse, pair	1 75—2 00
Widgeon, pair	75@ 1 00		
English Pheasants, pair	....		

Fish, &c.

Corrected by Walker & Rich, Nos. 113 & 117.

Bass, per lb	.. @ 20	Mackerel, Spanish, lb	..
Blue Fish	.. @ ..		
Clams, gal	.. @ 30	Oysters, solid, per gallon	.. @1 20
Codfish, fresh	.. @ 8	Perch, doz	..
Cusk	.. @ 8	Pickerel, lb	15 @ 15
Eels, lb	12 @ 15	Quohaugs, solid, per quart	.. @ 40
Haddock, fresh	12½ @ 17	Salmon, lb	.. @ 50
Haddock, new Smoked	.. @ 10	Salmon, pickled	.. @ 25
Halibut, fresh	.. — 15	Salmon, new Smoked	.. @ 25
Halibut, new Smoked	.. — 17	Scollops, per qt	.. @ 40
Halibut Fins, lb	.. @ 12½	Smelts, lb	17 @ 20
Herring, salt, ea	.. @ 3	Shad	.. 50 — 65
Herring, new Smoked	.. @ 30	White fish	.. — 17
Lobsters, lb	.. @ 10	Tongues and Sounds	.. — 12
Mackerel, fresh, each	.. @ ..	White Perch	.. — 12
Frogs' Legs, doz			.. @ 62
Salmon Trout, lb			.. @ 20

Fruit and Vegetables.

Corrected by Smith, Avery & Co., Nos. 97 &

FRUIT.			
Apples, tab, pk	..—. 75	Beets, new pck	.. — 37
Baldwins, pk	60 — ..	Beans— White, dry, pk	75 — 100
Russets, pk	.. — ..	Shelled, qt	.. — ..
Apples, dried, lb	.. — 12½	Cabbages, new	.. — 15
Bananas, doz	75— 1 00	Carrots, peck	.. — 25
Strawberries, native, ℔ qt	.. — ..	Cauliflowers	..
Cranberries, pk	1 50 —1 75	Herbs, green, bh	.. — 15
Grapes, Con'd lb	.. — ..	Lettuce, head	.. 10 — 20
Catawba, lb	.. — 12	Limes, pickled, ℔ gallon	.. 75
Blk Hamburg	.. — ..	Onions, Bermuda	..
Malaga	.. — 37	Potato, bush	..
Lemons, doz	.. — 25	Pickles— Cucumber, gal	50 75
Oranges—		Martinoes, gal	..
Florida, doz	75 —1 00	Potatoes, Ber. pk	..
Jamaica, doz	.. — 37	Sweet do, pk	.. 50
Messina, doz	.. — 30	Squashes—	
Peaches, can	25 — 35	Marrow, lb	.. @ 3
Peacher, doz	..	Hubbard, lb	.. @ 4
Pears—		Turnips, new, pck	25
Calif'a, doz	1 50—3 00	Tomatoes, new, qt	1 00
Cooking, pk	.. — 75	Cucumbers, ea	50 @ 75
Celery, root	10 @ 20		
Radishes, bunch			10 @ 15

WHOLESALE PRICES.

INSIDE QUINCY MARKET.

Beef, &c.

Corrected by B. Holden & Son, Nos. 49 & 51.

Beef, Mess, ℔ bbl, cash	14 00 —15 00	Family bbl	18 00 —20 00
		Tongues, bbl.	25 00 —26 50

Pork, Lard, &c.

Corrected by Levi Flint & Co., No. 29.

Pork, Boston ex. clear, bbl.	27 00 —28 00	Ohio mess	22 00 22 50
Boston No. 1 per bbl.	26 00 —27 00	Ohio prime	16 50 17 00
Boston No. 2	24 50 —25 00	Lard, ℔ lb	13 .. 14
Ohio ex. clear	24 00 @ 25 00	Ohio leaf	13 .. 14
Ohio clear	24 00 —25 00	Hams, Boston ℔ lb	14 .. 15
		Hogs, whole	10½ .. 11

Veal and Mutton.

Corrected by Hiscock & Son, Nos. 9 & 11.

Calves, ℔ lb	8 @.. 15	Lamb, spng lb	15 @ 20
Sheep, ℔ lb	6 @.. 14	Do. ℔ lb	10 @ 12

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

Corrected by C. C. Chamberlin & Co., No. 79.

BUTTER.		CHEESE.	
Prime, fall	32 @34	Fine Factory	13½@13¾
Choice Dairy	29 @31	Fair to good do	10 @12
Fair to good do	26 @28	Farm	6 @11
Common	20 @23	EGGS.	
Choice Western	26 @28	Eastern	.. @25
Fair to good do	20 @25	Northern	.. @24
Choice old	.. @..	Western	.. @22
Common	12 @16	Cape	.. @26

Fruit and Vegetables.

Corrected by Smith, Avery & Maynard, No. 97

Apples	3 50@ 4.50	Oranges, barrel Havana	7 00@.. ..
Beans, white ℔ bush, med'm	.. ..@ 2 00	Messina, box	..@ 3 25
Pea, bush	2 75@ ..	Onions, bush	6 @. 75
Cranberries	12 00@14 00	Potatoes	..@ 1 75
Country, bbl	.. ..@.. ..	Squash, Hub. per cwt	..@ 3 00
Cape, bbl	14 00@16 00		
Lemons, new	3 00@ ..	Pickles, bbl	9 00@12
Potatoes, Early Rose, per barrel			..@ 2
Jackson Whites, per barrel			..@2
New York Peach Blows			..@ 2 50

BOSTON HAY MARKET.

RETAIL.

Country , per ton	23 @ 25 00
Salt Hay, per on	16 @ 18 00
Straw per dred	..@ ..

SEED MARKET.

Corrected by J. Breck & Son, 51 North Market

Barley, bush.	1 00@ 1 25	Hungarian Grass Seed, bush	1 25@ 1 50
Buckwheat, bu.	1 25@ 1 50	Millet, bush	1 25@ 1 50
Clover, White Dutch	.. 45@.. 50	Red Top, sack	4 00@ 4 50
Clover, Red, lb	14 @ 15	R.I. Bent Grass bush	3 00@ 3 50
Flax Seed	3 00@ 3 00	Spring Rye, ℔ bush	1 25@ 1 50
Fowl Meadow ℔ bush	3 50@ 4 00	Wheat, Spring ℔ bush	3,00@ 3 50
Herds Grass ℔ bush	2 75@ 3 00	Orchard Grass, ℔ bush	3 00@ ..

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Preserve your Trees.—As this is the time to place your trees beyond the ravages of the Grub we would advise our readers who have heretofore been annoyed with the above name insect to try Morrill's Tree Ink, which we ca recommend, as we believe it to be the most eff cacious article for the purpose in use. Adver tisement in another column.

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This material has proved itself one of the best in use for past three years. Price $40 per ton in Bags or Barrels, free on cars here. For circulars, giving analysis, and further information, apply to the Manufacturers,

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33 & 34 North Market Street, mh4-13t BOSTON.

JOSEPH BRECK & SONS, New England Agricultural Warehouse AND SEED STORE, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market St., Boston, Agents for the sale of

WARD'S SPECIAL FERTILIZERS,

Made for each crop at $15 per ton, in bulk; packages extra, 20 cts. each.

Ward's Fertilizer for House Plants, odorless, enough for 10 plants, sent by mail for 10 cents.

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EXTERMINATOR.

The best and cheapest article ever offered to the public for the protection of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES from the ravages of the GRUB and CANKER WORMS.

☞ Beware of Imitations and do not confound my "Original Exterminator" with inferior articles bearing nearly the same name.

☞ As easily applied as paint or whitewash.

It is recommended by the leading agricultural houses and farmers in New England.

Put up in packages of all sizes from 5 to 400 pounds.—Send for circular. Every package guaranteed.

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Many persons entertain a wrong idea when they think they must pay a high price to insure a good piano. Always on hand the most complete stock, mostly our best Boston makes, some of which have been very little used, at prices from $100 to $225. I guarantee every piano in every way satisfactory. Having had 33 years' experience dealing in piano fortes, I can safely say that I can give reasonable satisfaction to every one who favors me with a call.—Remember, I sell no pianoforte except those that will do credit to myself.

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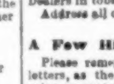

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QUINCY HALL, (Over the Market,) BOSTON, MASS.

IMMENSE STOCK AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FARMING TOOLS AND SEEDS.

Prices very much Reduced! Lower than can be obtained from other Manufacturers and Dealers. Call and examine, or send for Circulars and Prices. Liberal discount for Cash Orders. mh4-13t

BRADLEY'S REVERSIBLE HARROW

Comprises two Harrows in one, a smoothing harrow and one with straight or vertical teeth. The teeth are self-sharpened. It is novel, practical, economical, and must commend itself to all farmers. Send for descriptive circular, or call and see it.

EVERETT & SMALL,

mh4-4t 43 South Market Street, Boston, Agents for New England.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?

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NEW YORK ENAMEL PAINT COMPANY'S CHEMICAL PAINT.

READY for use in white, and over ONE HUNDRED COLORS. Made of strictly prime White Lead, Zinc and Linseed Oil. Warranted to last TWICE AS LONG as any other paint in the world, and is also MUCH HANDSOMER and cheaper than any other paint— has taken the FIRST PREMIUMS at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union, and is on ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND of the finest houses in the country.

☞ Sample Cards sent free

GEO. H. BUSH & CO. 21 Milk Street, Boston, Mass
W. W. WHIPPLE & CO, 21 Market Square, Portland, Me.
MILLER BROTHERS, 109 Water Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

NEW YORK ENAMEL PAINT CO.,

mh4-13t 103 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

TREES

We call attention to our immense Stock (600 acres) of Fruit Trees, Standard and Dwarf.
Small Fruits, Grapes, Currants, Raspberries, &c.
Ornamental Trees & Shrubs, deciduous and evergreen.
Roses a specialty—all the finest sorts.
Green and Hot House Plants, including best novelties. Small parcels forwarded by mail when desired.

Prompt attention given to all orders and inquiries.
Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent prepaid on receipt of stamps, as follows:
No. 1. Fruits, new ed. (with col'd plate), 15c. without 10c.
No. 2. Ornamental Trees, with col'd plate of Roses, 25c.
No. 3. Greenhouse, Free. No. 4. Wholesale, Free.
No. 5. List of New Roses for 1876, Free. Address

ELLWANGER & BARRY, *Rochester, N. Y.*

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Books of Piano and Organ Music.

The Best Pieces in Existence
For Piano. For Reed Organ.
All of moderate difficulty.
Bound in convenient form.
Sold at a low price.

Gems of Strauss. 250 pages.
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Home Circle. Vol. I. 216 pages.
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Part Vocal Music.

The above are all uniform in style, have pages Full Sheet-Music size, very densely packed with the most valuable instrumental music, and cost per book in Boards, $2 50, in Cloth, $3 00. Sold everywhere.

Either book sent, post-free, for Retail Price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,

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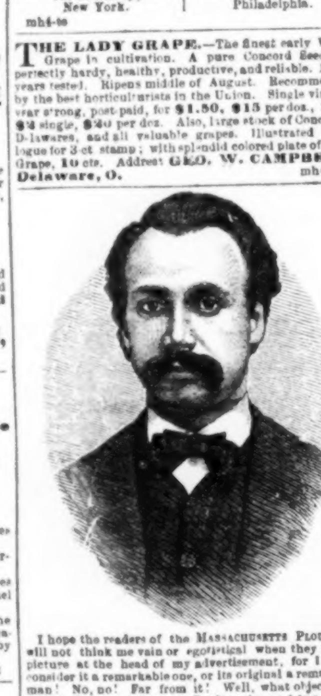
mh4-to

THE LADY GRAPE.—The finest early White Grape in cultivation. A pure Concord Seedling, perfectly hardy, healthy, productive, and reliable. Eight years tested. Ripens middle of August. Recommended by the best horticulturists in the Union. Single vines, 1 year strong, post-paid, for $1.50, $15 per doz., 2 yrs, $2 single, $20 per doz. Also, large stock of Concords, Delawares, and all valuable grapes. Illustrated Catalogue for 3-ct stamp; with splendid colored plate of Lady Grape, 10 cts. Address GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, O. mh4-8t



I hope the readers of the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN will not think me vain or egotistical when they see my picture at the head of my advertisement, for I do not consider it a remarkable one, or its original a remarkable man! No, no! Far from it! Well, what object can I have? Let me tell you. During the past two years I have made the acquaintance, through the mail, of a great many people, some of whom now write me often, frequently more in a sociable and friendly than in a business way, whose faces I have never seen, but whom I consider warm friends. Some have sent me their pictures, and I simply take this method of returning the compliment; but would much prefer giving each a hearty shake of the hand instead. Some are well and strong, in the prime of life, doing a thriving business, with my cards as auxiliaries. Some are lame, not capable of doing a day's work; others are bed ridden sufferers, who depend upon something like an agency in a light business for their support. And though we may never meet upon the shore of time, I trust judging from the letters I have received, that this acquaintanceship will be renewed face to face in the Eternal Home. Would that I could thus think of all my patrons.

Prices for my Visiting Cards.

70 cards, no two alike, (acknowledged by many agents to be the best assortment they ever saw,) with your name on them for 60 cents and 3 cent stamp; 50 white and 15 samples, including samples of the best varieties, 25 cents and 3 ct. stamp; 3 packs $1.00; 25 white Bristol 10 cts. and 3 ct. stamp; 5 packs 50 cts. BOYS AND GIRLS, now is your time. If you fear humbug, try the 12 ct. lot. I have now 70 styles of type, and are this reaches the public, several more will be added. I have 70 kinds of cards; type and cards combined making more than 140 styles. Samples of type and a list of all my cards, agent's Price List, etc., sent with each new order. Cards will be sent within two days after the order is received.

Orders for Business Cards, Bill Heads, etc., may be left at 46 Kneeland St. 50 Visiting Cards printed for you in five minutes at Headquarters, 712 Washington Street, at which place I shall be pleased to see all my patrons in person.

Tickets for balls, theatres, or gamblers, not printed. Dealers in tobacco or whiskey need not apply.

Address all orders by mail to W. C. CANNON.

Box 279, Boston, Mass.

A Few Hints to those Ordering Cards.

Please remember, send no nickel or copper coin in letters, as the postage frequently costs more than the coins amount to. Postage stamps in payment for goods should not be stuck to the letter, as they are often spoiled in removing.

Cash must accompany each order. Write name, town and State plainly. If you send the name of another person, have them spell it to you as you write it, and be sure and make EVERY LETTER PLAIN, and be them all in and in the right place. About one name in four or five hundred comes spelled wrong. Be careful.

Do not wait to get large orders. Better send often, with small orders and small sums. Parties living in the far West and South, may expect cards from five to ten days after writing,—but in no case delay more than three weeks to write me if the cards are not received.

Mistakes are seldom made in my office, (as I have some of the most expert and careful printers in the country, and perhaps I may say in the world;) but when one does occur, if the agent's copy is correct and plainly written, the cards should be returned, and I will promptly refund the money or refill the order without charge.

If you don't hear from me promptly, don't write me an abusive letter nor threaten to advertise me in some little 7x9 newspaper, or to notify the police (!) till you know whether you signed your name and gave address plainly in your first letter.

Wishing all my patrons success, and hoping to hear from many readers of the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, I remain as heretofore, W. C. CANNON.

Offices, 46 Kneeland, 26 Tyler, 80 Kneeland and 712 Washington Street

Lest the readers of the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN forget my address, I will inform them that they will find it no where in its columns for the next twelve months; but it would, perhaps, be well to keep this to refer to. mh4-1t

WANTED. We will give energetic men and women Business that will Pay from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood, and is strictly honorable. *Particulars free,* or samples worth several dollars that will enable you to go to work at once will be sent on receipt of fifty cents. Address J. LATHAM & CO., 419 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

P. O. Box 2154. oct2-26t

100 Styles 50 for 25c. **CARDS** Agts wanted. Particulars FREE. G. Ullman, 12 Winter St., Boston, Mass. jan1f-26t

$250 A MONTH.—Agents wanted everywhere Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo. 19-52t

THE TOLL GATE! PRIZE PICTURE sent free! An ingenious gem objects to find! Address, with stamp, E. C. ABBEY Buffalo N. Y. my23-52t

Ross System of Cultivation

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

H. C. HAYES, of Portsmouth, N. H., writes me that he hoed 20 acres of corn and potatoes last year for $1.03 per acre, and better than men could. Geo. H. Grace, Ulysses, Butler Co., Nebraska, writes me that he raised full 15 bushels shelled corn per acre more last year when he used my system and implements, than when he did not.

Agents wanted who are practical farmers. No OTHERS! Address ROSS & CO., Northfield, Mass. feb19-13t

CHEESE AND BUTTER

FACTORY APPARATUS, at the Herkimer Co. Depot for DAIRY SUPPLIES.

"ECONOMIZER" RETURN FLUE BOILER AND ENGINES,

Warranted best in the U. S. Selling rapidly. Factorymen "take" to them at once. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for Illustrated Circular of Dairy Furnishings.

WHITMAN & BURRELL.

feb19-4t Little Falls, N. Y.

GENUINE

PERUVIAN GUANO,

Warranted No. 1 and Pure.

We are pleased to announce to our customers a

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE

Of this STANDARD FERTILIZER, and that we shall be able to fill all orders, from one bag to one hundred tons or more, at the VERY LOWEST RATES.

Send for Circulars giving instructions for use, and in writing for prices, state probable amount of Guano needed. C. L. BARTLETT & CO., feb26 17t 16 Broad St., Boston.

HOME GROWN SEEDS OUR NEW CATALOGUE, 150 pages, containing the greatest variety of Garden and Flower Seeds, and the best strains of home grown seeds for Market Gardeners, Family Gardens, Amateurs and Florists, sent free to all who apply. HOVEY & CO. 53 No. Market St. Boston, Mass. feb19 3t

Jacob Graves & Co.,

26 North Market Street, Boston,

Are the General Agents for our Poland Mineral Spring Water.

H. RICKER & SON, Proprietors, feb12-tf South Poland, Me.

ONION SEED.

HAVING for years made Onion and Seed Raising a specialty, I now offer the public Seed grown from the best selected thoroughbred Danvers stock in the country, in lots of ten pounds or upwards, at one dollar per pound, the money to accompany the order.

jan22 10t HORACE WARE, Salem, Mass.

DAMAGED SALT.

WE have about 1500 Sacks Damaged Salt, suitable for Fertilizing purposes, which we will sell, till disposed of, at 50 cents per sack of 140 lbs, sack included, delivered free to any Railroad Depot in Boston, in lots not less than 10 sacks.

WARNER & FREEMAN

jan15 13t 214 State and 25 Commerce St., Boston.

Ashes, Salt, Stable Manure.

FOR sale in large or small quantities, delivered on board Car at any Depot in Boston, WOOD ASHES, REFUSE SALT, STABLE MANURE, and other Fertilizers, at the lowest market price. W. H. DOLE, jan15-13t 25 Foundry St., South Boston.

Wanted,

FARMER AND WIFE, before April 1st, on a Farm about twenty miles from Boston. Address, stating references, terms, &c., WM H. RUSSELL, Jr., feb26-1t* Foxboro', Mass.

Wanted,

A SITUATION AS FOREMAN on a Farm, by a man forty-two years old, with good experience in all sorts of farming and managing help. Am a gardener and understand the care of fruit trees and everything belonging to a farm. A permanent situation desired, as I am determined to give perfect satisfaction. Address HENRY GILSON, Box 547, Clinton, Mass. feb26-6t

HEARSE FOR SALE,

BELONGING to the estate of Comfort Weatherbee. Inquire of Mrs EMILY J. WEATHERBEE, feb26-tf Dedham, Mass.

PEA COMB PARTRIDGE COCHINS. My stock is as good if not the best in this country. It is from stock imported by Mr. Forsyth of Canada. A few dozen at $6 per dozen, or two doz $10. Also, I have a very fine breeding stock of LEGHORNS, HAMBURGS, COCHINS, BRAHMAS, HOUDANS, LaFLECHE, BANTAMS, GAMES and SPANISH. PRICE LIST OF EGGS FREE. C. W. GUY, feb5-eowtf Norwood, Mass.

PRIZE AYRSHIRE BULL,

FOR SALE,

FROM IMPORTED STOCK, 2½ years old; size, color, shape unexceptional. Address L. W. WESTON, feb19-4t* Lincoln, Mass.

Cotswold Sheep.

FOR SALE, a few Thoroughbred EWES, in lamb by imported Ram. Price $30. Also, a few EWE LAMBS, price $25.

The above are very fine in form, size and wool. They are all out of imported Ewes.

D. F. APPLETON, nov27-tf Ipswich, Mass.

Jersey Bull

FOR SALE, or exchange for a Thoroughbred Ayrshire Bull.

Jersey Bull Ranger .... No. 1281
Sire Rival (Imported) .... No. 395
Dam Rachel (Imported) .... No. 1056
Dropped April 7th, 1872.

To be seen at the Farm of the late Hon. Albert Fearing, Hingham. HENRY W. BURDITT, feb5-tf Hingham, Mass.

Imperial Pekin Ducks.

FARMERS, GET THE BEST.

THEY excel all others, for their large size, rapid growth, great fecundity and fertility. Eggs from stock of the highest order, importations of 1873 and 1875 for sale in the season. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Address B. N. ADAMS, Quincy, Mass.

P. O. Box 426. feb5 26t

Choice Fowls and Eggs.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS, DARK BRAHMA, PLYMOUTH ROCK, and 27 other varieties of Fowls and Eggs, for sale by E. R. PERKINS, 238 Essex St., Salem, Mass.

Enclose and send stamp for Circular. jan8-tf

CALLING CARDS, with your name beautifully printed on them, sent by return mail on receipt of price:— 50 White or Tinted Bristol, 20c; 50 Snowflake, Marble, Rep, or Damask, 40c; 50 Glass, 50c.; 60 different Cards, no two alike, splendid variety, 60c. Discount to Clubs. All your friends will want them on seeing yours. "*Neatest and best we ever saw,*" are almost unanimous expressions. Address W. C. CANNON, nov20-tf 46 Kneeland St., Boston, Mass.

TO INVENTORS No Charges for obtaining Patents unless successful. Pamphlet *free.* C. A. SHAW, 110 Tremont Street, Boston. oc16 1

DO YOU want employment at home, in a new, reliable business, paying large profits? Address Excelsior Mf'g Co., 151 Mich. Ave., Chicago, Ill jan15-8t

$5 TO $20 per day, at home. Terms free. Address G. STINSON & CO Portland, Maine. mv22-52t

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. sep11 52t

BY J. S. HUNT, AUCTIONEER.

Auction Sale of Real Estate

IN SUDBURY.

By agreement of the heirs of the late John Wilson Haynes, deceased, the Homestead Farm of said deceased will be offered at public auction on Saturday, March 11, at 1 o'clk. P. M. Said Farm is very well located, about three-fourths of a mile from Sudbury Centre, Churches, School, Postoffice, and Railroad Station. Contains about

80 ACRES OF LAND,

10 of which is Woodland, upon which is a good growth of wood; the balance Mowing, Tillage and Pasture of excellent quality, well watered, and fenced mostly with stone wall.

The buildings consist of a good two-story House, with eight rooms, in good repair, good Barn, with shed and other outbuildings sufficient for the farm, altogether making one of the most desirable farms ever offered for sale in the town. May be examined at any time previous to the sale. For further information apply to I. M. JONES or AARON HUNT, Jr., near the premises, to the Auctioneer, or to JAMES MOORE, Agent for said Heirs. Terms at sale.

Sudbury, Feb. 10, 1876. feb26-2t*

Farm for Sale.

A Catalogue of some THREE HUNDRED Farms of various sizes and prices will be sent on receipt of postage. Distance from depot, schools, churches, location, price and terms given. Letters of inquiry promptly answered.

feb26 26t JAMES GRAY, 25 Tremont Row.

Milk Farm Wanted.

Wanted to hire a Milk Farm. Address, giving particulars and location. G. L. C., Mason, N. H., P. O. Box 15. feb12-tf

Farm for Sale.

Situated in Holliston, Mass., containing 43 acres suitably divided.

Excellent House and Barn, with cellar, Shop, Woodshed and Carriage House.

Buildings in good repair. Good water at House and Barn. Apply to G. W. PHIPPS, feb5-13t on the premises.

Large Farm for Sale,

OF 500 ACRES,

About equally divided for tillage, pasture and wood and timber. The former under a high state of cultivation. The latter heavily stocked with hemlock, spruce and hard wood. Pasture convenient to buildings, and excellent for grazing. 300 choice variety apple trees, in bearing. Comfortable house, commanding fine view of 40 miles in the Connecticut Valley. Large and convenient barns, with cellars and modern conveniences for keeping stock. Constant supply of pure water. Substantial fences. Convenient to Churches, Schools, Mills and Railroad. Most desirable Farm in New Hampshire. Seldom so rare an opportunity offered. Terms liberal. Address

JOHN HASELTON, dec25-13t Orford, N. H.

To Let.

This large and valuable Farm known as the Dummer Academy Farm, situated in Byfield, in the town of Newbury, containing about 325 acres of land, in a good state of cultivation, with a large number of Fruit Trees, and suitable outbuildings, for a term of years; possession given at once if desired. This Farm is very near to Newburyport and Railroad, and can be used for Stock raising or Dairy purposes, cutting large quantities of Hay. Any one wanting the advantage of Dummer Academy for children's education, it is very convenient. Any information about the Farm, can be obtained of MOSES COLMAN, 121 Portland Street, Boston, Mass; JOSEPH D. DODGE, Rowley, Mass; GEO. A. TODD, Rowley, Mass. jan8 tf

"The Best Thing in the West."

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R.R. LANDS

IN KANSAS.

2,500,000 ACRES

Of the best Farming and Agricultural Lands in America, situated in and near the beautiful Cottonwood and Upper Arkansas Valleys, the garden of the West, on 11 Years' Credit, with 7 per cent. Interest, and 20 per cent. Discount for Improvements.

FARE REFUNDED

To purchasers of land.

☞ Circulars, with map, giving full information, sent free. Address A. S. JOHNSON, feb26-4t Acting Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kan.

PRAIRIE LANDS.

SEND your address on POSTAL CARD, to LAND COMMISSIONER B. & M. R. R., BURLINGTON, IOWA, and receive FREE, copy of Iowa and Nebraska Farmer, with CHART OF LANDS. feb5 13t

CHICKERING PIANO-FORTES

Over 45,700 Made and Sold.

These instruments have been before the public for more than 50 years, and still maintain their excellence and high reputation as the Standard Pianos of America.

The Prices of these instruments are as low as the exclusive use of first-class materials and workmanship will allow.

Pianos sold on easy monthly payments, at regular catalogue prices.

Catalogues and price lists mailed free, on application to

CHICKERING & SONS,

156 Tremont St., Boston. 11 East 14th St., New York. oc23 3t

1776 1876

Centennial Medallions.

As Mementos,

Souvenirs,

and Ornaments

FOR THE PEOPLE.

As Lasting

Advertisements

FOR BUSINESS HOUSES.

Albata Plate, Highly Polished,

Equal in wear and color to

SOLID SILVER OR GOLD.

Presenting beautiful DESIGNS IN RELIEF, commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of our nation's birth. Size 1½ inches in diameter. Send for circular.

Price for the Silver, 50 cents each.
" " Gold, 75 " "

Usual discount to the trade.

AGENTS WANTED.

Immense profits. Sells at sight. Extensive fields for enterprise. Will be sent to any part of the country by mail, postpaid, upon the receipt of price.

U. S. Medallion Co., P. O. Box 5270, N. Y. feb19 26t

SEVEN INCHES LONG.

WIMBLEDON *Long Range Breech Loading* Practice Pistol & Targets.

Carries a ¼ inch ball with accuracy fifty feet, without powder or percussion. Brass barrel, hair trigger. For sale by dealers. By mail, free for 75 cents, with permanent ammunition for target practice indoors, and for sporting out of doors.

AGENTS WANTED.

A. A. GRAHAM, 67 Liberty Street, New York. feb19-26t

MERCANTILE SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 581 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

ALL Deposits made in this Institution commence to draw interest on the first day of each month. The INSTITUTION has a

Guarantee Fund of $205,000,

for the protection of its depositors. feb19-13t

WANTED! Men to travel and sell our goods to DEALERS. No peddling from house to house. Eighty dollars a month, hotel and traveling expenses paid. Address ROBB & CO., Cincinnati, O. feb14-12t

WANTED AGENTS For the GREAT **CENTENNIAL UNIVERSAL HISTORY**

to the close of the first 100 years of our National Independence, including an account of the coming Grand Centennial Exhibition, 700 pages, fine engravings, low price, quick sales. Extra terms. Send for Circular. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 518 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. feb12 4t

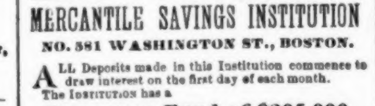
AGENTS there is MONEY IN THIS and my other new Novelties. The „Ladies Favorite" FOR Washing Dishes and 999 other purposes. Sample by mail 45 cts. Particulars free. G. J. CAPEWELL, Cheshire, Ct. an22-26t

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell this burner and Chimney, *the best in the world,* and the Chimney will last a lifetime. Samples of each, expressage prepaid anywhere in N. E. for 35 cents, with term to agents.

Globe Burner Co. 43 Bromfield St.

☞ It will pay you to write for it. ap10-52t

AGENTS WANTED.



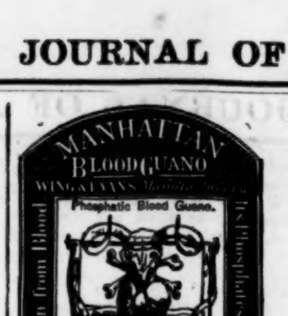
HOLLY'S PATENT LAUNDRY FORK.

The most useful and best selling Household article ever invented. It is at sight and pays a large profit. Samples sent on receipt of 40 cents. We also have many other useful and good selling articles, which sell at sight, and pay large profits. Call, or send stamp for full particulars and circulars to NEW ENGLAND NOVELTY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 24 Portland Street, Boston dec11-13t

VAN HOLM'S MAGIC INVIGORATOR removes vital prostration, exhaustion, &c., at quickly restores the energy, fire and vigor of the Price $1.

NO MORE SHRUNKEN LIMBS!

"PERFEZIONE" strengthens, enlarges and develops any portion of the human frame. Price $1. DR. VAN HOLM, 161 Court St., Boston. ja26-52t



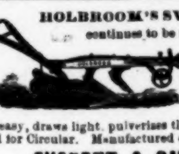
THIS excellent and reliable fertilizer is extensively used with the best results. It is composed of Slaughter-house Blood, dried and pulverized and mixed with other ingredients, and is prepared in a thorough and scientific manner. We confidently recommend its use. Descriptive pamphlet furnished on application.

EVERETT & SMALL,

43 SOUTH MARKET ST., BOSTON, feb19-4t Agents for New England.

HOLBROOK'S SWIVEL PLOW

continues to be unequalled.



Turns a furrow on level land equal to the best landside Plow. *No dead furrows or ridges.*

Holds easy, draws light, pulverizes thoroughly. Send for Circular. Manufactured only by

EVERETT & SMALL,

43 South Market St., Boston.

feb19 8t

BEHOLD!

WILSON'S

PHOSPHATE

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

MY Agents are now canvassing New England and will arrange for the sale of my

FERTILIZERS

in all the principal towns.

Farmers can rely upon an ample and prompt supply. Notice will be given by circular of the name of the local agent in each place. Wait and secure this reliable Fertilizer, which will be sold at a very low price.

Orders may be sent direct to me and I will fill them through the nearest agency.

GEO. F. WILSON, Treasurer,

Rumford Chemical Works.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 1st, 1876. feb19-4t

STOCKBRIDGE FERTILIZERS.

200 TONS USED LAST YEAR WITH GREAT SUCCESS.

THESE Fertilizers are made for different crops by Formulas worked out by Prof. Levi Stockbridge of the Mass. Agricultural College and have given extraordinary results, *at small cost,* producing for example from 75 to 100 bushels of shelled corn to the acre, *without any manure;* (corresponding results with other crops,) and without exhausting the soil, but leaving it richer by actual test. That the farmers may get *the right* ingredients either *separately* or properly compounded, P. of Stockbridge has entrusted us as *the only parties* in the country to furnish them *under his name.*

Pamphlets containing the Formulas and other valuable information, sent FREE.

ALSO IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

German Potash Salts, Muriate Potash, Sulphate Potash, Sulphate Ammonia, Pure Super-phosphate of Lime, Pure Fine Ground Bone, Brighton Animal Fertilizer, Nitrate Soda, Bone Black, Oil Vitriol, Plaster, Animal Meal for Fowls, and a full line of reliable Fertilizers.

W. H. BOWKER & CO.,

43 Chatham St., or 3 South Market St., jan29-13t (Over Faneuil Hall Bank,) Boston.

FERTILIZER

MADE AT

Brighton Abattoir.

THE ANIMAL FERTILIZER is prepared from Blood, Bone and Refuse Meat, of the cattle and sheep slaughtered at the Abattoir in Brighton. The Blood and Meat are Concentrated and dried to a fine, dry powder. The Bone is rendered very fine and available as plant food, by being reduced at high pressure steam. Prices: 1 Bag, 100 pounds, $3 00; 1 Bbl. or Bags, 200 pounds, $5 00; one ton, $40.00; five tons, $37; ten tons, $35; put in Bbls. or Bags. No charge for packages. Delivered at Railroad in Brighton or Watertown. Send for circular.

N. JACKSON & SON, Proprietors,

73 No. Market St., (in Hovey & Co.'s Seed Store.)

DARLING'S PURE GROUND BONE

WE desire to inform our customers and all parties using Fertilizers, that we shall offer this season our

GROUND BONE

AT REDUCED PRICES.

We have not made a practice of issuing circulars or pamphlets, or sending out runners, but make the quality and price so it will sell itself and give the farmer the benefit of it. And from the result of the

SEVERE TESTS

to which it has been subjected for the last

TEN YEARS,

we feel confident in saying that it is as good as any

FERTILIZER

now offered in New England, and that it

LASTS LONGER,

is admitted by all.

Every package we warrant same as the analysis on each package shows, and

STRICTLY PURE.

We can furnish any amount of testimony as to its use on all crops and soils. We also offer

BONE MEAL FOR CATTLE

—AND—

BONE FOR FEEDING FOWLS

and manufacturing purposes.

FOR SALE BY

W. H. BOWKER & CO., PARKER & GANNETT, JOSEPH BRECK & SONS, WHITTEMORE BROS, and HOVEY & CO., of Boston, and in most of the Agricultural Warehouses in New England.

Samples of any kind sent free by addressing

L. B. DARLING & CO.,

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

feb12-17t

JACOB GRAVES & CO.

Can still be found at their old stand,

No. 26 North Market St., Boston,

where they are prepared to sell Feed of all kinds for Fowls and Pigeons, consisting of CORN, BEEF AND PORK SCRAPS, GROUND OYSTER SHELLS, GROUND BONE, (coarse and fine,) WHEAT, WHEAT SCREENINGS, BUCKWHEAT, BARLEY, BLACK SULPHUR, CARBOLIC POWDER, GERMAN ROUP PILLS, WALTON'S ROUP PILLS and PASTE, the purest of GROUND BONE FOR FERTILIZER, and OYSTER SHELL LIME for Fertilizer. This Lime is as fine as the finest of wheat flour, and is ground from oyster Shells in their crude state, and has never been burnt, thus it contains all its strength and is ready to apply to any crop desired.

Also for sale, MEAT, BLOOD, BONE and CHARCOAL, an excellent feed for Fowls.

General Agents for the celebrated IMPERIAL EGG FOOD. This preparation increases the amount of eggs, keeps the fowls healthy, and prevents most diseases they are subject to. feb12-18t

HORSE OWNERS!

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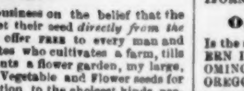

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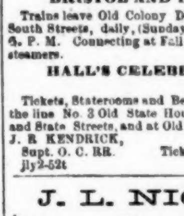

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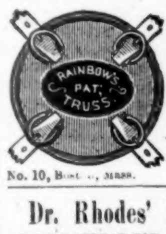

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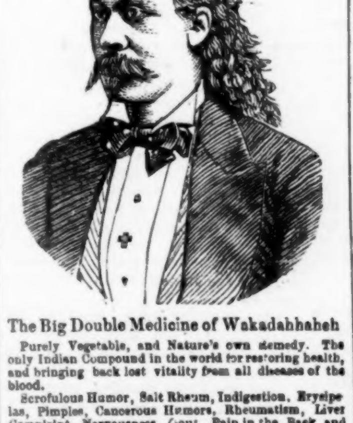

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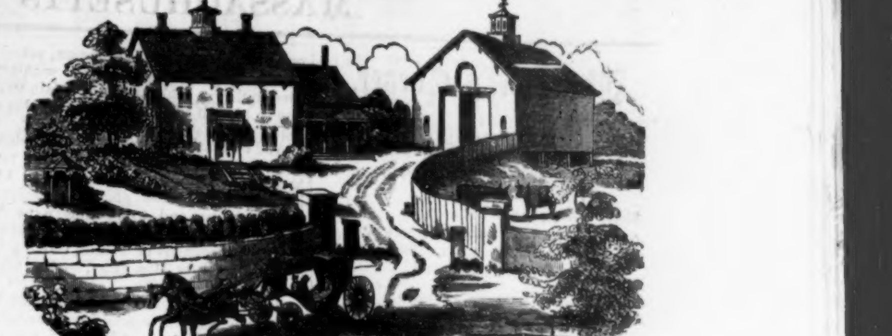

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MAPLEWOOD STOCK FARM —THE BEST KNOWN FANCY STOCK FARM IN NEW ENGLAND. - Three Views of the Estate can be seen at our Office. We offer for sale this well known Farm, containing 110 acres, 60 of which are in grass and tillage, lying in close proximity to the buildings, very smooth and susceptible to the use of farm machinery. About 40 acres in wood and timber. At least $4000 worth of standing wood and timber can be sold from the farm if desired, without encroaching upon an ample supply for the use of the farm. There is a peach orchard of one acre, set four years since, now coming into bearing; a good variety of pear trees, Concord and Delaware grapes. The apple orchard is good, principally Baldwins (and there is a quantity of superior quality); there is a great variety of fall and sweet apples. In bearing years from 150 to 700 barrels of apples are sold, and from 60 to 75 barrels of cider made; 75 tons of hay are cut annually; some 400 rods of underdrain have recently been laid, and the hay crop must be largely increased by this and other improvements already commenced. The fences are substantial stone walls, many of the dividing walls have been removed, leaving large, unobstructed fields. Wanoceanse brook (so called) a tributary of the Nashua river, passes through the westerly part of the farm, affording an ample supply of water for stock, and its distance from the buildings is not so great but that its resources could be made available in case of fire at the buildings.

BUILDINGS.

The house is a substantial structure, 38x46 feet, with an extension 50x20 feet; height of stories in the main part 10 and 9 feet, the halls both above and below being 9 feet wide, extending the entire width of the house. On the lower floor a large parlor, 36x17 on one side, and dining room and sitting room on the other side of the hall. The chambers are four in number, large and spacious, no attic; hip roof, surmounted by an observatory, affording charming and attractive views of the surrounding country. A piazza extends the entire length of the front or southerly side, returning on the westerly end to the extension, 50x25 feet, which is divided and adapted to the special interests of the farm. A large kitchen, ample pantries, wood room, walks, &c., with stairways leading to the chambers and cellar, ample chambers or sleeping rooms for the help employed upon the farm. The kitchen is supplied with excellent water from a never failing well by pumps, which force the water to the bath room and bowls variously located, the hot water conveniences; a cistern, supplied from the roof, furnishes pure, soft water at all times. An ice house 16 x22 stands in close proximity and convenient to the house. Cellar under the main part with bulkhead or outside entrance; walls pointed and whitewashed, connected with a cellar and basement under the L or extension, affording room for the storage of vegetables, fruit and other products of the farm requiring various temperatures for their preservation. A well of water (never failing) is situated in the basement of the L, with pump, sink, &c., for the accommodation of the farm hands. Connected therewith is a building 42x20 feet (extending to the barn,) the lower floor is divided into carriage house and open shed; the second floor contains one room, used for storage for corn, seed, grain and vinegar, also a passageway from house to the barn, which is 40x 140 feet, built in two sections,—first, 40x80; second, 40 x60. The main floor is 40x140, and for 80 feet horse and cattle stables, feed rooms, and pens are on either side, with hay scaffolds above. In the second section, 60x40, the stalls are dropped a story, with bays for hay on either side of the main floorway—cellar under the entire barn; 50 head of cattle and 6 horses can be conveniently accommodated. Water for use on the floor of the barn for mixing feed for horses or cattle is supplied by pump in the stable. The yards are capacious and roomy, divided by substantial fences with convenient gates, and supplied with water by gravitation from aqueduct, affording a constant supply.

The poultry house is 24x30, with first and second floors, and well arranged. The house, L, and second section of barn, 60x40, have slated roofs, and all the buildings are of the most substantial character, well painted, and in good repair.

BREEDING AYRSHIRE CATTLE,

and making milk for the market, have been the specialties upon the farm for several years past, and the Maplewood herd, (one of the best in the New England States) will be sold with the farm, as will also horses, carriages, farming implements, &c., if desired by the purchaser.

MAPLEWOOD FARM

is situated in the town of Leominster, Worcester County, Massachusetts, on the immediate outskirts of the village, or more properly a city in embryo.

LEOMINSTER

is forty-five miles from Boston, nineteen from Worcester, and five from Fitchburg, the last two cities with a population of fifty and fifteen thousand respectively, and is not surpassed in agricultural, mechanical and manufacturing, educational, moral and religious advantages, by any town or city in New England. No large corporations, but a great diversity in manufacturing, giving tone and character to the class of operatives, as most of them are owners, or part owners, of the business in which they are engaged. Gas and water have been introduced into this thriving village within the last two years, and both are at present extended to within three fourths of a mile of Maplewood. West street, leading from the immediate centre of the town to Maplewood, has recently been graded, widened and straightened, the sites on either side occupied with neat, comfortable, and even almost elegant residences, indicative of the thrift and enterprise of the owners, lined on either side with beautiful shade trees, and at the present time a concrete is already laid for more than one-half the distance) to be desired.

Maplewood is distant two miles from the station of the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad at Leominster, on the direct line to Boston, Worcester, Providence, New York and the West, via Springfield and Albany, two miles from the station at North Leominster on the Fitchburg Railroad for Boston, Lowell, Portland, Nashua, White Mountains, Northern New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine; less than three miles from the Union Station of the great through line to the West, via of the Fitchburg, Vermont and Massachusetts, Troy and Greenfield, Troy and Boston, or what is to be known as the Hoosac Tunnel Route, thus affording unparalleled facilities for communication and transportation of stock to all parts of the country. Leominster has excellent schools, churches of all the various denominations, a national bank, all tending to the convenience of the inhabitants. It affords in connection with Fitchburg a ready market for all farm products. The buildings are insured for $13,000. In the flooring of the barn is located a fair banks' platform scale, three tons capacity, for weighing cattle, hay, grain and other produce. The milk product of the Ayrshire herd for the last year was more than 5,000 cans. Price, $22,000, $5,000 cash, balance to suit. Further particulars concerning this very desirable farm, can be obtained of GEO. H. CHAPIN, at the New England Farm Agency, 24 Tremont Row, Boston. All inquiries promptly answered, and all information cheerfully given without charge. We never make any charge to the customer; our commissions are in all cases paid by the owner of the property.

ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS. Contains 150 acres of choice land, suitably divided. Cuts 70 tons of English hay, keeps 35 head of stock, modern buildings all new, consisting of a 2 story house, 18 rooms, with all modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath room, large parlors, frescoed, piazza, bay windows, 2 story porch, 15x30, 22 foot posts, painted, papered and blinded, stable joins the house, 44 x80, clapboarded and painted, cupola and vane, cellar, 22 feet deep, carriage house, 18x40, connecting house and barn, clapboarded and painted; barn No. 2, 34x60; cellar for stock, all clapboarded and painted. The buildings alone cost $18,000, and are second to none in the State, built by the present owner for his own use, no pains were spared, but all that wealth and good taste could do, have been expended on the property, location desirable in the centre of the village, 5 minutes walk from depot, schools, and churches, borders on a beautiful salt water beach, extensive views of the shipping in the bay. This property for a summer resort for a gentleman of wealth, or for a practical farmer, has no equal in the State for the price, $12,000, terms easy. Apply to GEO. H. CHAPIN, 24 Tremont Row, Boston, up one flight.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—Elegant buildings with modern conveniences, shaded by noble elms, beautiful lawn in front, on the Albany Railroad, a short drive from the Westboro' depot, an estate that will suit any gentleman of taste, requiring a homestead within easy distance of Boston, with which the railroad connection is excellent. This property is delightfully situated in the midst of some of the best milk and stock farms in Worcester county, and is the Prince among them; contains 90 acres of prime land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, and pasturage, with wood and timber enough growing on the place to keep all the fires supplied and the buildings in repair. The land is perfectly level and free from stones, cuts 50 tons of English hay, and keeps 20 cows and pair of horses. Every variety of fruit in abundance may be found here. The buildings consist of an elegant 2 story mansion house, built of the very best material and thoroughly finished throughout, marble mantels, bath room, hot and cold water, furnace and all modern conveniences, commodious halls, parlors, dining room and a well arranged kitchen, good dry cellar and everything in complete order, piazza extending on two sides, fronting a spacious lawn shaded by noble elms. Also, a small cottage house for help, large barn with wing, cupola and vane, clapboarded and painted good cellar, and built to correspond with the house; water supplied to the buildings by aqueduct and wells. This estate was owned by a gentleman now deceased, who had the inclination and ample means to make an attractive country residence, and any one seeking for such a home will find here all that the heart can desire. The price has been fixed low, as the widow, unable to superintend so large an estate, is desirous of selling at once. Price $18,000, on very easy terms. Apply to GEO. H. CHAPIN, Boston, who will accompany you to the place, and will give you all necessary particulars.

WILL BE SHOWN FREE OF EXPENSE—ONE OF THE CHEAPEST FARMS OFFERED THIS SEASON.—We know this to be a good bargain as we have personally examined it. 100 acres of land, 25 of which are in good growth wood and timber, will cut 100,000 feet of timber and 500 cords of wood. Cuts 20 tons of hay, keeps 8 cows and a team through the year, ample supply of fruit, fenced with stone wall, never failing water, 2 miles from centre of town. Taxes only $9 00 per $1,000. Near school, good neighborhood, convenient to excellent markets, everything desirable, 1½ story house with L, containing 9 rooms, painted and blinded, shade trees in front. Barn 30x35 with cellar, all in excellent repair. Price $2,800, $1,000 cash, balance $300 per year. Apply to E. C. YOUNG, at Hubbardston depot, on the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad, connecting with the Albany Railroad at Worcester (buy tickets at Boston for Hubbardston direct) This town is considered one of the most healthy in the State; it is very fertile, and very desirable as a place of residence. It has a fine hotel, an elegant Library building, a farmers' club, a good high school, several factories, and three churches, Orthodox, Methodist and Unitarian. This is one of the best grazing and dairy regions of New England, within a short distance of the city of Worcester, in a healthy location, and in every way desirable. Further particulars on page 19 of Country Homes for 1876. GEO. H. CHAPIN.

PLEASANT RESIDENCE AT HOLBROOK, NEAR SYLVAN LAKE—AFFORDING FACILITIES FOR BOATING AND FISHING, FOURTEEN MILES FROM BOSTON, WITH GOOD RAILROAD FACILITIES—Holbrook is a growing town—Holbrook is a safe place to invest money—Holbrook has elegant Public Buildings—Holbrook has very low taxes—Holbrook has fine streets, beautifully shaded. Here is an opportunity of securing a cosy home in the beautiful and flourishing town of Holbrook. Within 4 minutes' walk and in sight of Holbrook depot, on the Old Colony Railroad, a well built one and one half story house with L, house blinded, plastered, and very thoroughly built; painted and blinded; supplied with lightning rods; superior barn with cellar, cupola and vane, painted, doors on rollers; could not be built for less than $1,500; in perfect repair; hard and soft water; 40,000 feet of land, with some ...... overlooking the lake and the depot; healthy location. Price $4,000, $1,000 cash. Apply to GEO. H. CHAPIN, 24 Tremont Row, Boston, who will give you full particulars concerning this estate.

ELIGIBLE TRACT OF LAND AT WATERTOWN — VALUABLE FOR CULTIVATION AS A VEGETABLE FARM, FOR WHICH IT IS NOW USED, OR HIGHLY VALUABLE FOR HOUSE LOTS, FOR WHICH IT IS PARTICULARLY DESIRABLE—Located on the main street, within ten minutes' walk of steam and horse cars, churches of various denominations, and superior schools, 7½ miles from Boston, with excellent railroad accommodations. The estate comprises 27½ acres of highly improved land all connected, level and free from stones, will cut 2½ tons of hay to the acre. There is not a rod of waste land on the place, but is all available for building lots. There is a very fine collection of fruit, comprising one hundred and fifty young and thrifty pear and apple trees. There is a small house on the place, and an excellent barn 45x36, with cellar, clapboarded and painted. This property which is a part of the celebrated Governor Gore estate, adjoining the valuable estates of Messrs. Barry and Bowker, presents many attractions and inducements to gentlemen desiring a suburban residence, as this estate, with proper outlay, can be made one of the most attractive in the vicinity of Boston. As an investment it offers special inducements to the capitalist, as it will soon be required for building lots. For further particulars, price and terms, apply to GEO. H. CHAPIN, 24 Tremont Row, Boston.

ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PIECES OF LAND THAT WE EVER SAW—A PRODUCTIVE FARM—ELIGIBLY LOCATED—FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE, TOGETHER WITH THE STOCK AND TOOLS.—Be sure and examine this farm, it is really very desirable, and the owner having changed his business, is obliged to sell. Situated within 1½ miles of Westboro', on main street; 105 acres of excellent land, free from stones and generally level; 70 acres in mowing and tillage, 30 in pasture and meadow, and 5 in wood; cuts 60 tons of hay; produces an abundance of fruits and the varieties of natural variety; 230 thrifty apple trees, 23 pear and 13 cherry trees, 16 grape vines, choice varieties; 1 acre of strawberries, and 1 acre of blackberries; 2 story farm house of 9 rooms, besides kitchen and attic, conveniently arranged for one or two families; fine cellar. Barn 55x43, with cellar. With the farm will be included the following: 12 excellent cows, 2 heifers, 4 calves, 1 yearling bull, 1 pair prime horses, 55 tons hay, 1 mowing machine, 1 sulky hay rake, 1 two horse wagon and cart, 1 horse hay wagon, 1 express wagon, 1 top buggy, 1 pair double harnesses, 2 single harnesses, 1 two horse break-up plough, 1 stubble plough, 1 grindstone and frame, hay cutter, wheelbarrow, corn sheller, feed box, shovels, spades, forks, rakes, and all the other small tools belonging to the farm. This estate is very pleasantly located, a few rods from the street, approached by a drive way, lined with ornamental trees, in an unexceptional neighborhood and within ½ mile of Willow Park Seminary. The present owner must sell, and offers the farm including stock, &c., as above for the low price of $9500. Apply to GEO. H. CHAPIN, 24 Tremont Row, Boston, who will accompany you to the place, and give you all required information.

VILLAGE FARM IN THE CLASSIC TOWN OF AMHERST, situated upon an eminence, in one of the loveliest valleys of New England, amid scenes of every variety.—As a summer resort we know of no place more attractive in the situation, more inspiring in its beauty, or more healthful in its climate than the town of Amherst. Her elegant churches, numerous schools and thriving business blocks, at once bespeak the wealth and enterprise of the village—and her "many windowed Colleges," for which she is so conspicuous, have given her a name as extended as learning itself. The views from the hill near this estate are uncommonly fine. Westward lies the Connecticut Valley, with a full view of Mt. Warner, Sugar Loaf Mountain, and Mt. Toby, together with its nestling villages, making a diversified and beautiful panorama. This estate contains 22 acres, containing 20 half acre building lots, surveyed and staked out, bordering on two roads at right angles with each other. The lots can be sold at from $300 to $500 each, lots opposite have recently sold at $1000 each. In the rear of the lots are 18 acres of choice tillage land, free from stones, which cuts 18 tons of hay; keeps 6 cows and 2 horses the year round. Two acres of orchard, young and choice trees, 10 varieties of grapes and other small fruits. Excellent two-story house, 12 rooms with L, painted and blinded. Barn 50x44 very convenient for stock; carriage house 20x30; piggery &c., all in good repair, ornamental trees of various kinds in front. The estate is situated midway between the State Agricultural College and the depot; half a mile from the post office, churches, schools, and Amherst College. The High School ranks with South Hadley Seminary, Mt. Pleasant Institute stands opposite. In fact the educational facilities are surpassed by no other town in the United States. The owner's infirmities alone oblige him to sell. Price $7500, $1500 cash, the balance can remain on mortgage a term of years. A full description will be found on page 15 of "Country Homes," (No. 7418)—which will be mailed free to any address. It is the most desirable number that we have ever published, and we are glad to have the reader have it. GEO. H. CHAPIN, 24 Tremont Row, Boston.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED SEA SHORE HOTEL—Completely Furnished—Doing a Good Business. [See Engraving at Office.] The well-known and popular "Tower House," at Falmouth Heights, Mass., is now offered for sale, completely furnished. The house is 100 feet long, with a broad piazza extending the whole front, with 75 feet L, containing 64 rooms. The kitchen and laundry are independent of the house. Ice house, containing over 100 tons of ice, within 10 feet of the kitchen. A short distance away is a boarding and livery stable, also a fine bowling and billiard hall, containing three alleys and four of Briggs's patent tables. The house is well and thoroughly furnished in every department, and has a splendid run of custom; large numbers were turned away last year for want of room. The owner's ill health and a desire to go abroad this summer induce him to sell. This is one of the finest summer resorts in New England. Falmouth Heights is located on the Old Colony Railroad, one-half mile from depot; connected with Boston by four daily trains, on a bluff directly opposite Holmes Hole, overlooking Vineyard Sound, which is the second greatest thoroughfare for shipping in the world, over 400 sails daily passing in plain view; opportunity for sea trips is afforded by the steamers and sailing craft that stop daily at the new wharf. Nearly the whole of the New England and much foreign commerce goes through Vineyard Sound, and, together with the frequent yacht fleets, make up an amount and diversity of ocean scenery which only those who have enjoyed it can truly understand and appreciate. In front of the house is a large park, beautifully sloping to the sea, giving the house an extensive and unobstructed ocean view. Directly in front, across the park, is the wharf, built at a cost of $10,000. Three wells supply pure water by a force pump all over the house. The facilities for bathing, boating and fishing are unsurpassed. The house is in perfect repair, the rooms high studded, the sleeping apartments unusually comfortable, and the whole place has an air of comfort and neatness; must be sold at once, and a great bargain is offered. The greatest part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Price $20,000 for the real estate, and all the appurtenances on very easy terms. It must be sold immediately because of the owner's continued ill health, and a great bargain will be given.

All necessary information may be obtained of GEO. H. CHAPIN, 24 Tremont Row, Boston.

The Poet's Corner.

MY BOUQUET.

A cluster of rustling autumn leaves
I gathered last fall;
Maple and aspen and berries fair,
And drooping vines with their colors rare,
Colors which only proud autumn weaves
In her robes. That's all.

But ah! 'tis a rare bouquet to me—
All purple and gold!
Pencilled with pictures of blushing red;
Each leaf a story relates though dead—
A story I fain would tell to the
Were it not so old.

The first I plucked from a royal tree,
Where the Bushkill flows.
Under its branches a pair I know,
Spoke love for hours, some months ago,
While these leaves were dancing merrily
On one of its boughs.

And these I plucked from a tree that grew
In a shady dell;
Where it shook all day as if 'twere cold,
Like a poor man when his heart grows old,
Singing each day as the summer flew,
A soft farewell.

Fair young faces looked on that day
As I gathered these;
And voices happy and sweet in song,
Echoed the murmuring hills among,
Rippled high o'er the moaning trees,
And died far away.

A nearer one still—and a dearer one, too—
Looked smilingly on;
One who, for many long weary years,
Shared my pleasures, my toils and tears—
Always faithful and always true,
In years now gone.
Some day—but how soon I cannot tell—
We'll gather once more;
Put brighter clusters of fadeless gems,
To grace their glittering diadems,
Will fill the hands we shall clasp no more
In a sad farewell!

Ladies' Department.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

STEPHEN GRAY'S WIFE.

BY E. L. TURNER.

'Yes, mother, that is one thing I am quite certain about. When I marry, I am not going to choose one of those pretty little dolls, who cry for everything they want, and care for nothing but dressing and adorning themselves the whole day long. My wife must be a good, well behaved, modest girl, who'll be content with one good, warm gown for winter, and a couple of calico ones for summer. And she must stay at home, minding her own business, looking after the work of the house, and not go gadding round to the neighbors. Then she must have education enough to be able to sit down of an evening and read the newspaper, and talk it over with me, and to understand the kind of books I like to read from the library. But for all that she must not be too learned, for then she would surely be one of the strong minded sort, and be turning the house out of windows with her ideas on woman's rights, and all such trash; and as for looks, I don't care if she is as homely as a squaw.'

So spoke Stephen Gray, winding up a talk he and his mother had been having, on Mrs. Stowe's book, "Pink and White Tyranny." Mrs. Gray had beguiled him into reading it, although he generally abhorred works of fiction, because she was always afraid of his bringing home a frivolous little doll of a wife, and wished him to take warning by "John's" example. But Stephen considered this as perfectly unnecessary caution, on the part of his mother, having already formed his ideas of a wife on an unchangeable model; albeit it was purely ideal.

'This kind of wife shall it be or none,' said this young sage, and so far he had seen no girl approaching his paregon of excellence. However, that seemed no necessity for him to be in a hurry to marry. His mother lived with him, and with the help of a stout Biddy, kept everything in the house in the perfection of order, and there was no such word as failure known in the culinary department.

[illegible] more comfortable in Shanklin, than that of the Gray's, although Stephen was only a carpenter by trade. He might have been bookkeeper to an Uncle in the city, but he loved the country and independence better than the possible chance of riches in the city. Even his mother, whose ambition had been a little wounded at first, by his choice, was satisfied now, for Shanklin was a thriving little town, and growing fast, and Stephen's business grew with it. He was quite independent now, and employed a number of men, so that he was well able to marry if he chose to do so. But it was all in vain that the girls invited him to their parties, made eyes, and bestowed their sweetest smiles on him, when they met him on the street, and called diligently on his mother. He was proof against all their wiles, and they were at last obliged to give up in despair, and confess that although only two and thirty, he was a confirmed old bachelor.

Mrs. Gray had one other child, a daughter, who was married, and living in Vermont, and soon after Stephen had so plainly spoke his views on the matrimonial question, she was sent for to pay her a visit.

Of course the house seemed very lonely to Stephen, when mother was gone, and although Biddy was too well trained to neglect her duties, yet there was a something wanting in the household arrangements all the time, which made him hail with delight, the news, that after a three weeks' absence, she was coming home.

'And,' wrote the old lady, 'I am going to bring with me, just for company through the winter, a young girl, whose acquaintance I have lately made, and of whom I think very highly. Her father is poor, but well educated, and has given his daughter the best kind of inheritance, a well stored mind.'

'Ah! mother thinks she has found a wife for me,' thought Stephen, smiling, as he read the letter, 'and so maybe she has. She understands my wishes pretty well.' And he looked forward with a good deal of interest to the next day.

A little before train time, he went home from his work, and dressed himself with unusual care, unable to restrain a thought, as he studied his tall, broad form, his brown, curly hair, ruddy complexion, and honest, grey eyes, in the glass, that he really was not a bad looking fellow, and must not be too ready to give himself away in matrimony.

He went up to the depot in good time to meet the train, and his mother looked proudly happy to see him waiting on the platform, saluting him with a hearty smack. She was followed by a girl of medium height, and somewhat sturdy build, with a complexion of a pinkish shade of drab, hair of a sandy color, neatly braided, and light blue eyes, set off by no perceptible eyebrows. Her dress was of some woollen material, of a drab color, too nearly approaching the tint of her face to be becoming, and she wore a black cape, and brown straw hat, trimmed with brown ribbon. No bright ribbon or neck tie to set off her quiet dress, or attract the eye, all was perfect simplicity.

'This is Miss Annie Barlowe,' said Mrs. Gray, 'and this my dear, is my son Stephen.' Miss Annie blushed up to the roots of her hair (which was saying a good deal, for her forehead was so high, that it appeared to occupy nearly half her face) and could find nothing to say, as she stiffly acknowledged Stephen's bow, and the three walked along in silence towards the house, only broken, when Stephen discovered that the young lady was dragging along a clumsy carpet bag, which she was endeavoring meanwhile to screen from observation behind her dress. Of course he immediately offered to relieve her of its burden, upon which she blushed again, and thanked him. The bag proved to be of very light weight, though of awkward shape.

'Not many fashionable fol-de-rols here, at all events,' Stephen thought, 'and there is no doubt about her being modest enough! I wonder if she will prove to be all the rest that I want?' He could not help having a few doubts as to her intellectual powers, however, till after supper, when they were sitting round the fire, and Stephen had heard all the latest news of his sister, he thought it was time to address some conversation to the visitor.

'Are you fond of reading, Miss Annie?' was his commonplace beginning.

'Extremely so!' she replied with brevity.

'What kind of books do you prefer?'

'I think the study of Geology is the most interesting,' was the unexpected reply, 'but then Astronomy is very elevating to the mind.'

'Do you read nothing but works of this kind?' asked Stephen.

'Oh, no! my father says some kind of light reading is indispensable, so I am now reading "Hume's History of England," and have got as far as the sixth volume.'

Stephen was considerably taken aback at this, but made up his mind to test his memory, so, as if seeking information, asked her questions, and discussed points with her in these different subjects, and was fain to confess to himself that her scholarship was of a high order.

And evidently she was no novice in domestic matters, for a day or two after her return home, Mrs. Gray was taken sick, and Annie immediately took her place in superintending the house, and everything went on in the same beautiful order as ever, while the daintiest specimens of invalid cooking were manufactured for Mrs. Gray, by the skill of her young friend.

Two months passed away, and then Mrs. Gray, who was still convalescent, called her son to her one day. 'My dear Stephen,' said she, 'I want to ask you a few questions, if you will sit down by me a little while.'

'Very well, mother mine, as many as you please,' said he.

'Well, in the first place, how is it that you have lately become so silent, you, who used always to have plenty to say?'

'Why, mother?' said Stephen, looking up into her face frankly. 'What is a fellow to do, I wonder, when, no matter, what subject of conversation he starts, a young lady knows all about it, and has read up the whole question, and is fully prepared with all the *pros* and *cons*? I am conceited enough to like to bring news home, and to occasionally impart an idea, instead of finding everything read up beforehand.'

'But, my dear boy, you like to have ladies well informed, and able to take an interest in what interests you?'

'Oh, certainly—but—mother, there may be different ways of doing things, you must admit, and—well—don't you ever get very tired of Annie's calm, superior ways?' 'You can't call her conceited—that is not at all the word, for one who is so shut up in her habit of improving herself, in every way at once, and yet—'

'Oh, you unaccountable boy!' exclaimed his mother, laughing, 'you once condescended to tell me in full the kind of wife you desired. She was to be able to talk over the news of the day with you—she was not to be so learned as to belong to the woman's rights party—she was not to care for running out to gossip with the neighbors—she was to be modest, and care nothing about fashionable clothes, and if she was all these, you did not care how homely she was. Am I not right? And now tell me frankly, does not Annie Barlowe come up to your ideal?'

Stephen colored up and laughed, as he walked to the window and back again to his mother. 'I'll tell you what it is, mother,' said he, 'she has shown me very plainly my foolishness, in thinking I could ever be happy with such a woman as my imagination created. She comes up to my ideal in every respect, as you say, and yet—I should be the most miserable man under the sun, if I were condemned to listen to her perfectly correct, perfectly grammatical talk all my life, and to see her appearing every day in that hideous old gown, and with her hair dragged back in those plain, uncompromising braids all the time.'

'Oh, inconsistency, thy name is man!' said Mrs. Gray. 'Well then, tell me, is it because of the want of vanity in Annie's toilet, and because she does not talk bad grammar and slang, that you have lately given us so little of your society in the evenings?'

'Partly so,' said Stephen, 'and also—because—well, you see, Fred Andrews has several times asked me to spend the evenings at his house, and they have visiting them a cousin, Alice Frazer, by name—and—and—I tell you what, mother, she's a regular nice girl, and no humbug about her!' and Stephen's face was as red as the fire itself, as he burst out with this confession.

'Indeed!' exclaimed Mrs. Gray in astonishment, 'and is that the way matters are going?'

'Well, mother, now don't you go and think she is one of these frivolous little butterflies, because she is not,' said Stephen, earnestly, 'but I have learnt that it is no use to rush to extremes, and also, that a girl may be pretty and lively, and still possess common sense, and have quite as good an education, as will enable her to make a charming companion for a lifetime.'

'Have you spoken to her yet of your feelings?' asked Mrs. Gray.

'No, mother, for I wished you to make her acquaintance first. May I bring her here this evening, as you are not strong enough yet to call upon her?'

Mrs. Gray could not refuse this simple request, and when Stephen had left her, she sent for Annie, intending to tell her of Miss Alice's [illegible] gradually open her eyes to the truth about Stephen. She thought so highly of this son of hers, that she never imagined, but that Annie's affections were centred upon the same object.

When Annie entered the room, she had an open letter in her hand.

'Mrs. Gray,' said she, quietly, 'I have just had a letter forwarded to me from a friend of mine, and I wish to ask your advice, as you have been so kind to me ever since I knew you. My friend is a missionary out in Japan, and I have known for a long time that he had a regard for me, but now he has written to know if I will go out there and marry him, and take charge of a school, in which he is much interested?'

Poor Mrs. Gray! This second astounding confession nearly took away her breath. 'Why, my dear! I can hardly advise you in this matter,' said she, 'your own heart should tell you what answer to give. Do you think you can care for him more than for any other man? Can you leave all your friends here and go away so far, with no companion but him, without wishing yourself at home again?'

Annie had never read a novel, and had evidently concerned herself very little with love making.

'I think,' she replied, quietly, 'that I should like to teach in the school, he mentions, and as for marrying, I have known him all my life, and may as well marry him as any one else.'

It was plain to Mrs. Gray, that no romantic thoughts of Stephen, had ever troubled her head. So that evening, Annie Barlowe wrote her letter of acceptance to her far away suitor, while at the same time Alice was making the acquaintance of her future mother-in-law.

HOW FASHIONABLE LITTLE GIRLS DRESS.—Dress to touch the top of the boot, flounces or side-plaitings, and occasionally kilted flounces set at the knee; polonaise draped in front, and looped in the back; paletot-shaped cloak, dolman, or English jacket, generally a little loose to the figure, trimmed with braids and fancy buttons. For little girls of five or six, a princesse-cut dress, plain in front and full in the back; deep plaits set in the waist, giving the fullness necessary for the skirt. This dress is trimmed with mohair braid or galloon. The outer garment is made to fit a little into the figure, has long, pointed ends in front, and is finished with a cape. Another style for a child is the baby dress; the front cut like a loose polonaise, the back with a little basque, to which the skirt is set on in hollow plaits. A sash starting from the side seams is tied loosely at the back. Pique and marseilles dresses are worn under the above, which is a kind of outside coat. Marseilles dresses trimmed with narrow flounces of embroidery are pretty, worn over red flannel under-dresses, giving warm tints to the dress. And white cambric dresses over pink or blue merino are not only comfortable, but pretty. Little caps of valenciennes over silk are always favorites for little children, and little shirred bonnets of silk or velvet are more worn than hats.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"OLDTOWN FOLKS."—The exact place in which the "Oldtown Folks" of Mrs. Stowe's novel lived and flourished, is shrouded in mystery almost as deep as that which surrounds the birthplace of Homer. While the doubt remains, the good people of Cambridgeport have assumed, with perfect propriety, to adopt the form of the picturesque in character and the antique in manners, suggested by that quaint romance, and last week Parson Lothrop, Deacon and Grandmother Badger, Uncle Liakim, Sam Lawson and others of "ye Old Towne people" assembled at Stearns Chapel to participate in a grand party, enjoy old time amusements of varied character and partake of refreshments constructed on the old time models. The Postmaster of South Natick has recently written from that place as follows: "This village and vicinity are the localities described in Mrs. Stowe's book. Her Oldtown is South Natick and Needmore is Needham. Sam Lawson, Parson Lothrop and the Badger family were veritable residents of our village. Their real names were Sam Lawton, Parson Badger and Deacon Bigelow. Our 'oldest inhabitant' remembers them all and says that Mrs. Stowe has accurately delineated their several characters. The house in which Parson Badger lived is still standing and occupied." Andover people have put in a similar claim and presented some plausible evidence in support, but the resemblance of names is lacking. Previous to the publication of this work Mrs. Stowe spent considerable time in Andover, but probably for other than literary reasons.

☞ It is said the Cape Cod girls have adopted as a motto: "Don't marry until you can support a husband."

A NIGHT'S SKATING.

Bellemere is a little town away off in Canada, near the region of perpetual Indian, and they have frightfully cold weather there, and splendid sleighing and skating. Wolves and other wild animals occasionally skirmish around the outposts, and altogether it is more like a place right out of a story than a spot where real people are expected to live.

Bellemere, however, knows just what it is about, and it has worn 'pull-backs' and Ulster overcoats almost as long as the centres of civilization have. The men are tall, fine-looking specimens of manhood, and the women dress and adorn themselves after the manner of femininity generally. Dancing parties and skating parties are very much in vogue, and moonlight nights in winter are made the most of.

To this gay, enjoyable little place came quite suddenly one bright winter day Miss Maude Eastwood, from Boston. The clergyman's wife was a cousin of hers, and it struck her all at once that an entirely new sensation would be agreeable. So she made a hegira to Bellemere, and presented herself before her cousin's astonished eyes with a three-story Saratoga trunk, and all proper appliances for an unlimited stay. But Mrs. Nall was much enduring, and she made the young lady welcome, and even got up a sort of pleasure in her arrival.

Miss Maude had come primarily to skate—an accomplishment in which she excelled, and of which she was passionately fond; she had also a covert purpose of appropriating a few Canadian scalps. For this young person was accustomed to come and see and conquer; and although by no means a beauty, she managed to produce the effect of beauty in a very delightful manner. Besides, she had her hair long, abundant, gold-colored, and every bit of it her own raising. If beauty draws us by a single hair, what may not be accomplished with a *chevelure* like this? Maude Eastwood knew full well that her strength, like Samson's, lay in her richly flowing locks, and she valued them accordingly.

Female Bellemere criticised her of course, pronounced her devoid of a single good feature, objected to her style altogether; but it could not get over her hair. Those of the opposite persuasion went daft generally, after the usual fashion of male idiots over a pretty face; and Miss Eastwood began to have very good times forthwith. Those grandly built Canadians, with their fine open faces and frank manners, their undisguised admiration and pleasure in her society, were new revelations to the Boston girl; and as to her Canadian sisters and their plainly expressed jealousy, she just laughed at them, and showed them how to do so many pretty things in crochet and Berlin wool that she quite won them over.

By far the nicest of Maude's admirers was Alfred Glentheal: there was so much more in him than in any of the others. He was a finer skater and dancer, and read Tennyson and Rossetti delightfully in a rich musical voice; he was decidedly intellectual, and had a *physique* which enthusiastic young ladies called 'splendid.' He also had that most excellent thing in man, a genuine modesty and distrust of his own deservings. He appeared to hover in the background from the first wherever Miss Eastwood was to be seen; and that young lady soon discovered her power, and took exceeding delight therein. This was a captive worthy of her bow and spear, and she had no intention of spoiling him by encouragement. If he ventured upon any thing of a complimentary nature, she adroitly turned it into something quite the opposite until Mr. Glentheal vainly wondered by what course of mental gymnastics he had attained the platform on which he found himself. But he worshipped on in his quiet way, and thought Miss Eastwood the most dainty bewildering piece of flesh and blood it had ever been his good fortune to encounter.

So matters stood on one bright, frosty night, when the moon was at the full, and nearly all Bellemere was out skating. It was a very pretty sight: the bright, glowing girls' faces, and the ringing peals of girlish laughter, as they skimmed along with the grace of practiced skaters, while mingled in the gay groups were sturdy six-footers, and shouting and hallooing with all the power of strong lungs.

Maude Eastwood was perfectly bewitching in her closely fitting skating suit of rich blue cloth trimmed with swan's-down, while the most coquettish of velvet caps, around which curled a long white ostrich plume, was set lightly on her shimmering hair. This [illegible] her waist. The effect was charming. With her hands in a muff that matched her dress, she floated off with swan-like motion, laughing at and with the tall figure that so persistently followed in her wake. Alfred Glentheal was resolved, however, that this night should decide his fate, and after many skillful evasions on the part of the slippery damsel, he managed to ask the all-important question.

Maude was breathless with amazement and chagrin to find—herself thus cornered, and her pulse beat unaccountably fast—too fast for indifference. She could not find it in her heart to say no to this earnest pleader, but neither could she say yes just then; so she compromised matters by replying, 'Give me ten minutes' start, and if you catch me, I am yours.'

This was an objectionable advantage, for Maude skated as though her feet were winged with lightning; but she was immovable, and the race began. She shot like a flash toward a small island in the middle of the river, doubled it, and went down on the other side; while Alfred, at the end of ten minutes, darted blindly after her, hesitated a moment at the island, and then dashed down the side where the lady was not.

Miss Eastwood skated swiftly on, with a feeling of relief that she was safe for the present, and wondering why she cared enough for this man not to refuse him on the spot. Her cheeks burned vividly as she thought of his words, and her eyes shone like diamonds in the clear winter air. She was a beautiful picture, but there was no one to see her, only the stately pine-trees on either side, and the frozen river glittering like frosted silver in the moonlight. Every thing was clear as day, save where the river narrowed; and then the giant trees cast dark shadows that made the girl shiver a little.

She was passing one of these points when a queer noise attracted her attention—a sort of howl!—and glancing around she saw what looked like a large dog rushing swiftly after her. The next moment, however, the blood seemed to curdle at her heart, a cold chill of horror crept over her, and her limbs almost refused to move. It was a *wolf*, that fearful scourge of the Canadian wilds; and shriek after shriek rent the air as she realized the dreadful truth. She skated for her very life; but the bloodthirsty animal gained upon her, and her strength was fast giving out.

Suddenly the bushes on one side were parted, a human figure darted swiftly out, and the report of fire arms quickly followed. The wolf dropped at once, for the well directed shot had entered his brain. Down also dropped our heroine, with the conviction that she was mortally wounded, and fainted dead away. Her preserver came forward and lifted her from the ice; but, alas! it was not Alfred. That bewildered individual was at least three miles away, and just making up his mind to turn around and try the other side.

'Ugh!' grunted the stalwart Indian, who picked up the insensible girl and slung her over his shoulder very much as he might have done the wolf, while he glanced curiously at the golden hair that floated around her like a halo.

'White squaw pretty,' muttered this son of the forest; 'but white squaw no good. Red squaw work—white squaw smile at We-to-chee.'

And with this pleasing programme in mind, Mr. We-to-chee, or Big Thunder, travelled stolidly on in the direction of his wigwam, to inform Mrs. We-to-chee of the change in their domestic arrangements. To be sure, that lady had hitherto done the work; but as she had also done the smiling, what there was of it, and would probably object to this division of labor. She was a large, rough-featured, low browed female, with half opened eyes that had an unpleasantly lurid glare, and an expression the very reverse of amiable.

She did not smile at all when her lord and master entered with his burden and deposited it on the pile of skins in the corner that served as a bed. Had it been an animal, he would probably have sent Mrs. We-to-chee to pick it up where it lay; but being a pretty white girl, he condescended to tote it himself.

Without any unnecessary circumlocution, he gave Mrs. We-to-chee to understand that this was to be wife number two, but in her captor's affections number one, because of her white skin and golden hair—and here he laid his paw caressingly on the shining mass (not noticing Mrs. W.'s eyes as he did so)—and he wound up by saying that, as he had some shooting business to attend to, he would thank Mrs. W. to take the intruder in hand, and restore her to her senses without delay. And his majestic figure disappeared in the forest.

When he had gone, the copper colored lady sat with drawn up knees and bowed head, looking at her fair rival with an intensity of gaze that seemed to have the power of bringing back the suspended life; for presently Maude opened her eyes, and very naturally shrieked to find herself in such uncongenial society.

Mrs. We-to-chee smiled—but it was not a pleasant smile; and the young lady demanded to know where she was and how she got there. To all of which Mrs. W. said nothing as hard as she could. Perhaps she did not understand her unwelcome guest; but it is much more likely that she did.

A steady stare is unpleasant, but not necessarily fatal; and Miss Eastwood sat up and looked about her. *An Indian wigwam*, as sure as she was alive! and how in the name of wonder did she get into it, and how was she ever to get out of it?

She could not make up her mind what it was best to do under these very peculiar circumstance. But Mrs. We-to-chee had evidently made up hers; and drawing forth a pair of shears from some hidden receptacle, she approached the trembling girl. Maude fell upon her knees in mortal terror, and begged and prayed to be let alone; but the resolute pagan pursued the even tenor of her way, and laid hold of the burnished locks. The victim shrieked and hid her eyes—she believed that her last moment had come; but clip, clip, went the shears, and down fell the luxuriant tresses, until they lay a heap of gold at her feet.

The incensed squaw did not do her work artistically, from a barber's point of view, but she did it effectually, hoping thereby to bring the erring Mr. W. to his senses. Miss Eastwood burst into tears, and felt that this was only the next worst thing to being killed; for she sadly feared that, with her hair, she was shorn of her powers of conquest. Mrs. We-to-chee smiled triumphantly; and upon this tableau burst Alfred Glentheal, pale, weary; and almost hopeless of finding his lost love.

With a sob of delight, Maude threw herself into his outstretched arms, exclaiming, 'Oh! take me away from this dreadful woman!'

The dreadful woman glanced from one to the other, and seeing how matters stood, she deliberately gathered up the golden tresses and presented them to Mr. Glentheal.

Maude seized her hair at once—it would make a splendid switch, which was some comfort. And this was greater magnanimity than she had expected of her hostess—if she could be regarded in that light. But Mrs. We-to-chee was entirely unacquainted with switches, and intended her gift as a stinging sarcasm. She had been revenged, the white man would relieve her of her unwelcome rival, and a short curtain lecture would make it all right with the misguided We-to-chee.

So the lovers were allowed to depart in peace, and the first remark uttered by the young lady was, 'Am I not a perfect fright without my hair?'

Mr. Glentheal's reply was too long to be chronicled, but in the course of it he said, 'And now, my darling, you will admit yourself caught?'

Maude could not deny it; but as she gazed ruefully at her severed locks, she could not help thinking how much more agreeable it would have been to be caught with her hair on.—*Harper's Bazar.*

LONGING.

BY GEORGE HOUGHTON.

I hear in the twitter of the birds her song,
I hear her step in the rustling grass,
Her laugh I hear on the breeze, and I long
To see my Margaret pass.

I see her eyes in the sparkling dew,
Her hair in the tasselled corn, soft fanned,
Her form in the drifting cloud, and I long
To hold my Margaret's hand.

I feel her pulse in the river's flow,
The rain that drips, and drips, and drips,
Her breath on the perfumed breeze, and I long
To taste my Margaret's lips.

—*Galaxy for March.*

COUSIN ALGERNON.

My grandfather, when he died, left all his property to my father. He was a banker, and counted his dollars by thousands. When my father was thirty-two, he, the wealthy Mr. Pierrepont Davis, was married to Miss Alice Dennis, a poor school teacher, who barely managed to live on a very small salary. My mother was won during a summer which he spent among the [illegible] aside his pride of family and wealth, and was entirely conquered by Miss Dennis' charming face, and, I doubt not, by her plain dress. At the end of a few months, to cut a long story short, he made her his bride and carried her back to his elegant house in New York.

After a few years I was born. I was the only child, and—very unfortunately, I presume my father thought—a daughter, who could not, at his demise, take up his business and add to the pile of money he and his father had accumulated.

'Tis too bad, Clementina, too bad,' he often said. 'But after all, not your fault at all—not at all. And when you are the wife of Algernon Everley Davis, 'twill be all the same!' Then he would kiss me, put on his coat and hurry away to his banking office. This always happened in the morning, before the cares of the day had pressed upon him. When he returned to dinner, it was with a mind full of stocks and speculations, and our evenings were seldom spent together. I had a large circle of acquaintances, and when my father was in his office, I was entertaining my friends at home. My mother was dead, and quite early in life I had become mistress of our house and hostess to a countless number who were friends, as I afterwards learned, not to myself, but to my prospective fortune.

My father cared very little whom I chose for friends; he by no means compelled me to shun the society of those less abundantly blessed in worldly goods than we. People unkindly said it was done because of a strong conviction in his mind of the wonderful power of contrast, and that my diamonds shone all the brighter in a poorer setting. They did not know him as I did, nor could they look into his heart beyond the silver and gold. Yet I, too, was then unjust to him, and believed that his money was much dearer to him than his daughter. In truth, it was for his daughter, that she might be loved and honored more, that he toiled unceasingly, not knowing that money gives more pains than pleasures, and ruins more lives than it makes.

And so, quite out of my "set," I made a life long friendship. Jessie Scanlin was a little older than I—a school teacher in one of the Jersey City public schools. Her parents, I found from her conversation the first time I met her, (which was at a church sociable,) lived not far from us, in a tenement house. They were poor; but, unlike many poor people, did not consider friendship with the rich beneath them. I found in her qualities which none of my other so-called friends possessed, and when I reached home, I was very warm in her praises to father. He listened quietly, and then said:

'Just as you like, Clementina, just as you like. She is probably a daughter of John Scanlin, an invalid. His son is one of my clerks—a good fellow, a very good fellow, but poor, very poor.' He read very deliberately two columns of the President's message in fine type, and then glancing at me, said:

'Invite her here, if you like, Clementina, I have no objections—no objections at all; but I don't wish to have you go to her house—not often at least, and never without my knowledge.'

'Certainly not, father,' I answered, feeling that the condition imposed was very light.

Afterwards, I found it was hard.

Of course, by this time, you all guess what I am going to write; and when you know exactly what an author is going to say, do you care to read page after page, which tells you how it all happened? You all guess that afterwards it was Jessie's brother, my father's clerk, more than Jessie herself, which made the conditon so hard. That is quite right. My friendship with Jessie threw me more and more into Philip's society, and he soon became a friend to me, above any other earthly friendship ever formed. When he came to the house with his sister, my father always treated him with the attention due, not to his clerk, but to his guest.

'For,' he once said to me 'he's a very good young fellow, Clementina, but very poor; he'll never be rich—never, but a sensible young man.'

Father was a great admirer of common sense. I was almost sorry that Algernon, the cousin on whom my father intended to bestow me, had any. I was not then sure that he had, but I could not but acknowledge his wit and brilliancy, which served him just as well in the world, perhaps better in the world he moved in. He accepted quite calmly the situation. He would have, people said, a handsome bride, and a million dollars or more. There was nothing displeasing to him in the prospect. He spent money lavishly abroad, and saved at home, till some thought him prodigal, and some, close, according to the side they saw. He turned the latter—the close side—to father, and father, who loved prudence and caution, loved his nephew in proportion, and praised continually his care of money.

'He will make you a good husband, Clementina,' he would sometimes say, 'a good, careful husband.' But I could not love him; after I knew Phillip Scanlin, I liked him less.

Philip went bravely to father—I say bravely—for it required much courage, and told him frankly of his love for me. Father was very angry.

'You have deceived me and injured me, Philip Scanlin,' he said, sternly. 'I have allowed you, a poor clerk, to come here in my house, in Pierrepont Davis' house, and you have won my daughter's heart. You knew she was betrothed to Algernon Everley Davis. My daughter's hand!' he exclaimed, fiercely, 'impossible! impossible!'

Much more followed, and father forbade Philip to come to the house or speak to me in any place. He still retained him as his clerk—he had too high an opinion of his honesty and faithfulness to willingly dismiss him.

I began, then, to detest Algernon Everley Davis. Forgive me, Cousin Algernon, for my bitter injustice to you. It was no fault of his that he stood between me and Philip. And only, after all, as a nominal barrier—the real one was broader and higher, and was more firmly fixed. Never must the money gathered together by the hard working Davis' be dissipated by those of a different name!

I always obeyed father; I never thought of even asking him to reverse his decision. His 'it can never be otherwise, Clementina,' put an end to the whole question. Nor did I actually refuse to look upon Algernon as my future husband. I could not break my father's heart, and it was nineteen years since my parents had betrothed me to my cousin. The plan was as long as my life. So I held on the same road as before.

One day my last caller had gone, and I lay down on the sitting room sofa to read the last few pages of "John Halifax." You all remember them. The story is all told—he, the noble hero, had been followed by the loving hand of his friend through all his life scenes. His children are grown men and women; they are married, and there is left the very last chapter to be told. The excitement is all over, and John and Ursula are called gently home.

As I was reading, Algernon came in. Something in his appearance struck me as uncommon. Perhaps he was sick. I was too selfish to care, and turned away from him.

'Don't, Algernon,' I answered pettishly, drawing it away. 'Yes, I am sorry.'

He went and seated himself in an easy chair.

'May I stay, Clemmie?'

'Yes, if you like.'

He took up the *Herald*, which lay upon the table, and I went on with my book. I was thinking of my John Halifax, *my gentleman*, Philip Scanlin. If our life could be blessed like his! Then I could read the last page of our history with more pleasure than that which phineas Fletcher has so feelingly depicted. When Algernon abruptly broke the silence, his words grated harshly on my thoughts.

'Clemmie, I love you.'

'What if you do, Algernon? It will be well to, if I must be your wife.'

'That's just it, Clemmie. I love you too well to marry you and make you miserable. Marry Philip, Clemmie, he's a splendid fellow, and be happy.'

'Algernon, don't; you know I can't. You are come to talk of Philip; I can't bear it.'

'And I never could make you happy?'

'Never!'

He rose and came to my side. 'Look up for a minute, Clemmie,' he said, gently. I raised my head. He took my hand. 'It is all over,' he said, slowly; 'we will be cousins to each other, but nothing more. Good-bye, Clemmie!'

He bent and kissed me. Before I had time to answer, he was gone. I never dreamed it was the last good-bye Algernon would ever give me. Forgive me, Algernon, my cousin!

Aunt Elizabeth, his mother, came to see me the next day, and began her conversation with—'Were you not surprised, Clementina, when you heard Algernon was going away? He sailed this afternoon. A very sudden start! He will bring home lovely presents for his bride, I am sure. Algernon always had such perfect taste! But such a sudden start—only mentioned it a week ago, and never decided till yesterday!'

I sat and listened. When Aunt Elizabeth called, there was little need to talk. I felt surprised, but relieved, that he had and gave me time to ask how long before his returning.

'Six months, he said,' she went on, 'six months certainly, and possibly a year. He is going to Germany to learn German—so many Germans in New York—a very necessary language for a man of business. Pierrepont has often said he wished Algernon knew the language, and I am very glad he is going to gratify his uncle's wishes.'

We heard from Algernon quite often. He wrote of his progress in his study to father, and to me he wrote letters in German, the translations of which father heard with much pleasure.

'He will be an honor to the Davises, Clementine,' father always said on receiving a letter; 'an honor to the Davises. He's a good boy, and will make you a good husband.'

'He will never be my husband, father,' I said, passionately, on one occasion.

'Clementina! I thought you had entirely overcome your childish feeling for Scanlin—entirely overcome it.'

He rose and left the room. We needed few words to understand each other. He never again referred to my wedding Algernon.

The next day I bitterly reproached myself for the words I had spoken, for father looked pale and worried, and he strode anxiously up and down the hall. As we were sitting at dinner, Dick, our colored waiter, brought him a letter. Father started as he saw the address; tore it open with trembling hands, and fell back in his chair. I sprang to his side, sent Dick for the doctor, and did all I could to restore him to consciousness, till Dr. Malden came.

'A severe blow to his nerves,' said the doctor, after he had made him comfortable in his room. 'Something has disturbed him.'

''Twas that letter,' I said, and ran down into the dining room, and picked it up where it had fallen under his chair. It read:

'MR. PIERREPONT DAVIS—SIR: The speculation has proved, as you surmised, an entire failure. Am sorry to be obliged also to communicate the failure of Stearns, Norcross & Co.; they probably can pay ten cents on a dollar. Will you, as the heaviest cerditor, find it convenient to be present at a creditors' meeting, to be held Wednesday, 21st inst.? Yours, &c.,
GEO. E. GREENE.

I read it through—very nearly as I have given above—as I recall it from memory, and gentlemen must blame me for any unbusiness-like expression, and not Mr. Greene. Then I rushed up into father's room. He raised his eyes sadly to mine.

'Oh, father!' I exclaimed, throwing my arms around his neck, and letting the letter drop on the bed, 'don't mind if this is all. We don't want the money. Let it go. We shall have each other.

He spoke very slowly and uncertainly: 'Don't mind! Clemmie, my poor child, we shall have scarcely a cent in the world!'

I believe my face actually broke into smiles. The old barrier, which I thought so firm, the old barrier—money—was broken down.

'I am glad, father,' I whispered.

The next day we learned all. Father had invested nearly all his private property, and much of that deposited with him, in these two concerns, both of which happened to fail at the same time. After he had done so, a large debt which was owing him was paid. He gave the money to Philip to invest, and he placed it in the hands of a reliable firm, who were suffering under a temporary embarrassment. After father had paid all the calls upon the bank, which he could do without trouble, he would have enough left to enable him to go on without closing the bank. In time he might even become prosperous again.

In a few months, father admitted Philip as partner in the firm. Then we were married.

A few weeks later a letter came from Germany, telling us of Cousin Algernon's death. He had been suddenly seized with a severe fever. He sent his last good-bye to us all, and, so read the letter, he wanted me to tell Clemmie that he hoped she and Philip would be very happy, just as he and Mariechen had expected to be happy had he lived, and tell Uncle Pierrepont that Philip would make a better husband for Clemmie than he ever could have been.—*Hythe Marx, in Country Gentleman.*

☞ Mr. H. Rothschild has a coin in his possession, an heirloom brought from Germany, that is 146 years old. It is a centennial piece issued in commemoration of the opening of the Protestant churches in Germany by Adolphe, king of Sweden, after they had been closed one hundred years by the Catholics. On one side it has the date, January 25, 1740, and the inscription in German, "Remember this day;" on the other side of the coin is a portion of the 8th verse of the first chapter of 2d Timothy, viz: "Be not thou therefore ashamed of the testimony of our Lord."

A WIFE'S MISTAKE.

Mrs. Hopgood prided herself on being one of the best house keepers. She was one of those rapid housewives who pursue an atom of dust as a hunter might pursue a stag. No bold natured fly ever dared to buzz within her dainty walls. No cat purred upon her hearthstone. Plants were tabooed because their leaflets would fall. Canary birds were ruthlessly excluded lest they should scatter seed. Sunshine was regarded as an arch enemy. 'It brings flies, and fades the carpets,' said Mrs. Hopgood.

As for Mr. Hopgood and the children they live mostly in the kitchen.

'I can't have the boys' muddy boots tramping the carpets, and the girls sewing in the parlor,' said Mrs. Hopgood. 'As for Hopgood, he don't care where he sits. One place is as good as another where he is concerned.'

The Hopgood family also took their meals in the kitchen.

'I've got a dining room as nice as anybody's,' said Mrs. Hopgood, 'with recarved oak side-board, with a marble top and silver, polished till it's better than any looking glass; but where's the use of turning things all upside down, just for one's own family? Common crockery ware and good bone handled knives are just as good for every day use.'

'Mamma,' said Elsie Hopgood, a cherry cheeked girl of sixteen. 'I should like to sit in the parlor sometimes. Mrs. Montfort and her daughter use theirs every evening, and it looks so pretty and pleasant there.'

'Stuff and nonsense!' said Mrs. Hopgood, sharply. 'I keep house myself after my own fashion, and I give others leave to do the same.'

'But mamma,' pleaded Elsie, 'I was thinking how I should like to invite all the girls here some evening and have tea; and afterwards a little dance. I've been asked out so many times without responding that I'm really ashamed to go.'

'Then you had better stay at home,' said Mrs. Hopgood, polishing vigorously away at the stem of her silver card receiver. 'I think I see myself, with all the young folks in town, dancing on my Brussels carpet, and cake crumbs and melted cream daubed over everything.'

Elsie made no answer but her countenance fell.

'I wish ma was like anyone else,' she said to herself, the tears obscuring her eyes. 'I wish she was like Kate Pickett's mother, who lets her have company every Thursday evening. John Elton wants me to marry him. If I married, I could have a house of my own, and do as I pleased.'

'Mother,' said Mr. Hopgood, a week or two afterward, with a troubled face, 'is it true that our Elsie is out walking with John Elton, evening after evening? He is a worthless, dissipated fellow, and no fit associate for any girl.'

'Mercy upon us! I don't know, said Mrs. Hopgood, with a perturbed face. 'I supposed she was with Kate Pickett or Clara Montfort. I'm a great deal too busy with pickling and house-keeping to run at a giddy girl's heels the whole time. But I'm going to commence cleaning to-morrow, and then I'll give her enough to do to keep her out of mischief.'

'Mother,' said Isaac Hopgood gravely, 'sometimes I think that if we made home a little more attractive to our children—'

'O, nonsense!' petulantly interrupted his wife. I suppose you'd like us to have tableaux, like Mrs. Montfort; or a magic lantern like the Mickfords. Our children haven't been brought up that way.

And Mr. Hopgood said no more.

Mrs. Hopgood was, to use her own expression, 'in the thick of the house cleaning,' the next day, with the carpets rolled into heaps, the floor spattered with soap-suds, and her head tied up with a pocket-handkerchief, when the door suddenly opened.

'Take care of my pail of soap-suds and soda!' cried she, shrilly, 'O! it's you is it, Ally?'

'Yes, mother, it is me,' said Alexander, her eldest son, who had just gone into business as a junior partner to his father. 'I say—do leave off washing a minute, and attend to me! Ryerson's in town—my old chum, you know—only for one day, and I've asked him to dinner.'

'To dinner!' almost screamed Mrs. Hopgood, dropping her brush in consternation 'Alexander Hopgood, are you crazy? Of course I can't have him to dinner. Just look at the condition the house is in.'

'O, he won't mind that, mother. Ryerson's a thoroughly good fellow. Just let [illegible] us, any—'

'I shall do nothing of the sort, Alexander,' said Mrs. Hopgood, severely compressing her lips. 'You know I do not approve of inviting company at any time, still less at such a period as this. If you have been fool enough to ask him, you may get out of the scrape the best way you can.'

'But, mother—'

'I don't want any more discussion on the subject,' said Mrs. Hopgood, dabbling away with the brush.

And Alexander went out, slamming the door.

'By George,' quoth Alexander Hopgood to himself, 'if I can't ask a friend to my home, there's at least the alternative of inviting him to the hotel. I never did such a thing before, but I don't see how else I can manage.'

So Alexander Hopgood entertained Mr. Ryerson at the hotel, and gave an unlimited order for iced champagne and dessert. And the upshot of it all was that Alexander Hopgood was brought in at eleven o'clock at night, by two of the waiters, hopelessly intoxicated.

'Don't be 'f-f-fraid, mother!' stuttered he, brandishing an empty bottle, as he became dimly conscious of her white, scared face bending over him. 'Go on, with your washing! It's a deal jollier at the hotel than it is at home. Freedom forever! Hoo-oo-ray!'

'O, what shall I do!' sobbed Mrs. Hopgood, when the waiters were once more out of the house, and the roll of the cab wheels had died away. 'To think—only to think that one of mine should ever disgrace himself thus!'

'It's your own fault, mother,' said Renny, the second son. 'You wouldn't let Ally bring his friend here.'

'Hold your tongue,' sharply retorted Mrs. Hopgood, wincing beneath the prick of this home truth. 'Call Elsie. I need her help.'

'Oh, mother!' piped Fannie, the youngest girl, running down stairs in frantic haste, 'Elsie ain't here.'

'Not here!'

'No, mother; she hasn't been to bed at all—and there's a note on her table directed to you.'

'Open it mother,' said Isaac Hopgood, huskily. 'This is a doomed night for our household. My God! has our home become so distasteful to our children that they will fly from it like rats from a falling house?'

Elsie's note was short enough. It read:

"DEAR MOTHER.—I am tired of living in the kitchen. I have run away with John Elton, and before you see me again I shall have entered upon a new future."

Mrs. Hopgood broke out into wild hysterical sobbings.

Mr. Hopgood read the hurriedly scrawled paper with a face cold and set like steel.

'Run away with John Elton!' he repeated slowly. 'Poor Elsie! then God help her; for he is as great a villian and scoundrel as ever lived, and she has sealed her own doom. Mother, mother, this comes of your housekeeping.'

'It wasn't my fault, Isaac,' sobbed Mrs. Hopgood, rocking herself backwards and forwards on a chair into which she had dropped.

'It was your fault,' retorted her husband almost savagely. 'You made the name of home a mockery to your children; you shut up your soul inside of a scrubbing pail, and now you are reaping the bitter harvest.'

Of course poor Alexander Hopgood was unable to lift his throbbing head from the pillow the next day, and his mother never left him until afternoon.

When at last she came down stairs, the parlor blinds were thrown wide open, a flood of sunshine streaming in, the table neatly set in the pretty dining-room, with flowers on the table, and new games and puzzles scattered around.

Mrs. Hopgood gazed around with a bewildered air. She hardly knew her own home.

'This is the way in which we must live henceforward mother,' said her husband cheerily. 'Let in the light and sunshine; teach Ben and Fanny that home is something more than an empty name, and try, in so far as we can to retrieve the errors of our past life.'

And Mrs. Hopgood mutely bowed her head.

'I will try, husband,' she answered.—*Praire Farmer.*

☞ "Colonel Sellers" has reached Washington again in the person of Augustus Watson, who wants to build a 4,000 mile railroad, four feet gauge, through the Desert of Sahara, from one side of the African continent to the other. The starting point is Liberia, with which a steamship line will be established from the Atlantic cities to the United States.

A MAN'S FRIENDS.—It is very certain that a man's intimate friends are often the last to suspect his possession of unusual abilities. This is a trite observation, but one is constantly being surprised at some new proof of its truth. It was not long ago that a gentleman told us that he did not believe a certain celebrated poet had any real genius, because he once lived in the same town with him, and knew that his family were no better than they should be. He had never read any of his books, however. It was the old story over again. "He a great man! Nonsense! I knew him when he was only *that* high!"—*Scribner.*

☞ A gentleman was urged, the other day, to embrace religion, but he replied, sneeringly, "Mr. Winslow was a Christian, I believe; I don't want that kind of religion." The answer he received was: "I don't blame you, but suppose you try your mother's kind; you know what a blessing her hope was both to her and you."

☞ A smooth sea never made a skillful mariner. Neither do uninterrupted prosperity and success qualify a man for usefulness and happiness. The storms of adversity, like the storms of the ocean, arouse the faculties and excite the invention, prudence, skill and fortitude of the voyager.

☞ New York jewelers, are said to be busy preparing elegant new pins to be worn by gentlemen this season, upon which is engraved "Engaged," "Married," "Don't want to," "No ma'am," or something similar, to be used as a protection against the advances of single ladies during leap year.

Anecdotes.

HOW THEY FIXED IT.—A New Yorker, while journeying the other day, was recognized by another citizen doing business near the Bowery, he being also away from home on business, and after a little preliminary conversation, he remarked:

"Well, I hear that you had to make an assignment."

"Yes, that is true," replied the other.

"And your brother—he assigned too, didn't he?"

"You see it was just like this,' said the Bowery man. "I was owing a good deal. I make over my stock to Jacob, and Jacob makes over his stock to me, and I do his business, and he does my business, and those fellows what was after money don't get any!"

☞ A brother savant recently rallied Prof. Tyndall upon the subject of his rumored engagement to a daughter of Lord Hamilton. The great scientist didn't deny the soft impeachment. Encouraged thereby, his friend pursued the subject with the view of discovering what special attraction could have conquered a man who had so long resisted the fascinations of the sex. "Is she prettier than other ladies you have seen?" he asked. "No." "Is she wittier?" "No." "What then is her particular charm?" "She has less dynamic force," said the professor.

☞ "Some infernal idiot has put that pen where I can't find it!" growled old Asperity the other day, as he rooted about the desk. "Ah, um, yes; I thought so," he continued in a lower key, as he pulled the article from behind his ear.

☞ Detroit husbands and wives, says the *Free Press*, sometimes—once in a great many years—have disputes. The other day, when a Beech Street couple were holding an angry argument, the husband raised his hands and exclaimed, "Oh, Constancy thou art a jewel!" The wife at once broke down, and, as she sobbed, she gasped out: "You saw her at the opera, I suppose; but if she had to split wood, wash dishes, and take care of six children, she wouldn't look any better'n I do."

☞ Manœuvring Mamma (anxious that her daughter's chief attraction should not escape the notice of the very eligible young man who is taking her—the daughter—down to supper)—'Maria! Maria!' 'Yes, mamma!' Manœuvring Mamma—(in a loud whisper)—'Take your eyelashes out of tangle, darling!'

☞ Grandmother—'You ought to be ashamed of yerself, Matilda Ann, to 'a sat without a tear when the good clergyman was a talking so beautiful, and every one else was a weepin' so!' Matilda—'Why, [illegible] 'andkercher?'

☞ The latest phase of leap-year eccentricity is recorded from Portsmouth N. H., where a lady clad in deep mourning promenaded the streets the other day, with a ribbon on the front of her forehead, on which was embroidered in white the word "Alone."

☞ The St. Louis *Republican* has a correspondent in jail. He writes: "A rumor is current in here that the New Orleans whiskey ring are to be transferred to St. Louis for trial. In the name of morality, in the name of decent roguery, the prisoners in this jail protest against being obliged to associate with the Government officials of Louisiana—the line must be drawn somewhere."

☞ It is stated that a Fort Plains young lady received the following note, accompanied by a bouquet of flowers: "Dear — I send by the boy a bucket of flours. They is like my luv for u. The night shades menes keep dark. The dog fenil menes that I am your slave. Roses red and posies pail, my love for you shall never fail."

☞ Patrons of husbandry—Mothers with marriageable daughters.

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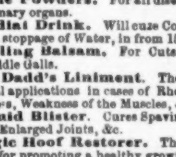

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Special attention given to diseases of Women and Children.
If desired, patients from out of town, can be accommodated with board and nursing, while under treatment.
au15-13t

THE WONDERS OF
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Sarsaparillian and its Associates.
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DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN
RESOLVENT,
—THE—
Great Blood Purifier.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.
2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.
3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy, the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color; water passes free from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.
4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted that way,) with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.
5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear lively, and healthy color.
6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercules will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air-cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation; hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.
7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken, new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, &c., will be resolved away, and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.
8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and mercury, quicksilver, corrosive sublimate have accumulated, and become deposited in the bones, joints, &c., causing carries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, &c., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.
9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in

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Of the Lungs and Tubercoulous Phthisis. Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments;) dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of

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In chronic cases of Leuchorrhea and Uterine Diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps, and syphiloid ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is a torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural, agency, it restores the hopeless to a life and new existence, where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases, that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the most aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price $1[illegible] per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle.

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Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes,
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IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
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That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays Inflammation, and cures Congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs by one application,

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No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

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Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colds, Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains and Frost Bites.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure **Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.**

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FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

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☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex ss. Probate Court.

To all persons interested in the estate of MARY R. BODWELL, late of Cambridge, in said County, deceased, Greeting.

WHEREAS, LYMAN F. SANBORN, the Administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first and final account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said Administrator is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper printed at Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esq., Judge of said Court, this nineteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

feb26-3t* J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex ss. Probate Court.

To the next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of HORATIO LAW, of Acton, in said county, an insane person, Greeting.

WHEREAS JAMES E. BILLINGS, the Guardian of said insane person has presented his petition for license to sell certain real estate therein specified, of his said ward for his maintenance.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said county of Middlesex, on the first Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said Guardian is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper printed at Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esq, Judge of said Court, this fifteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

feb19-3t* J. H. TYLER, Register

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

To the Heirs-at-Law and others interested in the estate of ANDREW J. SANDERSON, late of Groton, in said County, deceased, Greeting.

WHEREAS, SAMUEL W. ROWE, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented to said Court his petition for license to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts and charges of administration, and for other reasons set forth in said petition.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Cambridge, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, three weeks successively, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this fourteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

feb19-3t* J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

To all persons interested in the estate held in trust under the will of MARY WHITMORE, late of Newton, in said County, deceased, Greeting.

WHEREAS, ROBERT L. DAY, the trustee under said will, has presented to said Court, his petition praying that he may be authorised to release any vested, contingent or possible right or interest, which he as trustee as aforesaid, may have in any part of the real estate described in a deed from John Rogers to Jonathan W. Whitmore, dated May 1, 1799, and recorded with Middlesex So. Dist. Deeds, Book 194, Page 335.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the first Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court this twelfth day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

feb19-3t J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

To all persons interested in the estate of EMELINE BRIDGES, of Newton, in said County, widow, an insane person, Greeting.

WHEREAS, JAMES H. SPARROW, Guardian of said Emeline, has presented to said Court, his petition praying that he may be authorized to release any vested contingents or possible right or interest of his said ward in any part of the real estate described in a deed from John Rogers to Jonathan W Whitmore, dated May 1, 1799, and recorded with Middlesex So. Dist. Deeds, Book 194, Page 335.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the first Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twelfth day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

feb19-3t J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

To the Heirs-at-Law, and others interested in the estate of SIMEON AMES, late of Groton, in said County, deceased, Greeting.

WHEREAS, SIBBELL B. AMES, Executrix of the will of said deceased, has presented to said Court her petition for license to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, legacies and charges of administration, and for other reasons set forth in said petition.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Cambridge, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, three weeks successively, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this fourteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

feb19-3t* J. H. TYLER, Register